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'Government Sources' on U.S. Proposal for G-7

OW2606120893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 KYODO—The United States proposed Saturday that the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations set a 3.0 percent economic growth target at the summit in Tokyo next month, government sources said. The sources said the U.S. also called for the G-7 countries to trim their current account surpluses to less than 2.0 percent of their gross domestic product (GDP).

Washington wants its proposals to be incorporated in a statement to be issued at the Tokyo summit July 7-9, they said. The U.S. proposals set forth at a preparatory session for the summit Saturday immediately drew strong responses from Japan, Canada and European nations, they said.

Attending the talks, which opened Friday in Chiba, east of Tokyo, are personal deputies to leaders of the seven countries—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the U.S. The sources said the U.S. proposals apparently are targeted at Japan with its current account surplus topping 130 billion yen in fiscal 1992.

Sources close to the Japanese delegation said the U.S. calls are unlikely to be incorporated in an economic statement at the summit. The government sources said discussions Saturday also focused on the possibility of increasing the aid fund for economic transition in Russia to 1 billion dollars from the previously agreed 500 million dollars. France and other European countries also demanded that the summit declaration call for an easing of external debts in developing nations, mainly in Africa, they said.

G-7 To Tackle Regional Issues, UN Reform

OW0107131593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers will consider regional problems, reform of the United Nations and nuclear weapons during that portion of their talks next week devoted to political issues, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday [1 July].

The leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States, joined by the heads of the European Community (EC) and EC chair country Belgium, will cover political issues at the outset of their three-day summit beginning July 7.

Discussion on regional problems will focus on the four topics of Russia, Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia and the Middle East, the officials said. On Cambodia, for example, Japan wants the G-7 countries to reconfirm their commitment to supporting that nation's peace process and extending assistance for its reconstruction into the future, they said.

Discussion on the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, they said, is expected to consider the idea of Bosnia-Herzegovina's being split into three entities, as well as how to proceed with the decision to create U.N. safe havens for Bosnian Muslims.

Officials said the leaders will consider issues relating to the problematic fiscal and staffing situation of the U.N. but particularly how to strengthen the world body's role in the post-Cold War world.

The contentious issue of reorganizing the U.N. Security Council, about which Britain and France are less than enthusiastic, could be alluded to in the context of discussing how to improve the 15-member council's effectiveness and credibility.

The U.S. on Wednesday officially proposed giving permanent seats to Japan and Germany, with all five permanent members retaining their own. The five permanent members with veto power are Britain, China, France, Russia and the U.S., while Japan is currently one of the 10 nonpermanent members.

Officials said the summit discussion of the proliferation of nuclear arms will focus on the situation in the wake of North Korea's now suspended threat to pull out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), as well as how to go about extending the NPT beyond its expiration date in 1995. The leaders are also likely to discuss the problem of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union, including aid for their dismantlement and Ukraine's continued possession of such weapons.

Officials said they expect a single political declaration will be issued by the leaders July 8, which will no doubt be shorter than an economic declaration scheduled for July 9.

Israel To Continue Contacts With DPRK

SK0207081493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 (YONHAP)—Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said Thursday that Israel will continue its contacts with North Korea in the future, KYODO News Service reported Friday from Jerusalem.

Peres told KYODO that the meeting between Israel's assistant foreign minister and a senior North Korean official on June 25 "gained no substantial results since both sides met only to exchange views."

Peres denied the rumors that North Korea had invited him to visit Pyongyang, KYODO said.

ADB President To Step Down for Health Reasons

HK0107110293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Manila, July 1 (AFP)—The president of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will step down in November for health reasons, the bank announced Thursday. A statement from the Manila-based bank said Kimimasa Tarumizu, 63, a former Japanese finance ministry official, regretted the decision but was told by doctors his health would worsen if he stayed on.

Rumours of Tarumizu's possible resignation first surfaced during the ADB annual meeting in Manila in May. Bank officials suggested at the time he might be replaced by Japanese vice minister for finance Tadao Chino. Tarumizu will have been ADB president for four years when his resignation takes effect on November 24.

No possible successor was named, but sources said the next president will likely be another Japanese. All presidents of the bank have been Japanese since it was founded in 1966. Japan is the main financier and dominant voice in the 53-nation bank, which lends funds for infrastructure and economic restructuring programs in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

But ADB spokesman Maurice Bauche said tradition may not necessarily prevail in the choice of the next president by ADB directors in October. "Up till now it has always been a Japanese president, but it doesn't mean it has to be continued. It depends on the nomination," he said.

The announcement of Tarumizu's resignation came in the midst of an intense debate in the bank, mainly between Japan and number-two donor the United States, over a planned capital hike. Tarumizu had pushed strongly for a doubling of the bank's authorized capital to 46 billion dollars, warning that funds for regular loans might run out by next year amid rising demand from a growing number of borrower members.

The ADB statement said: "Mr. Tarumizu said that he very much regretted having to make such a decision at a time when the bank was in the midst of a number of important challenges."

Japan Urged To Take Regional Leadership Role

BK0107062693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0336 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia called on Japan to be more active and aggressive in activating initiatives that can help strengthen relationship amongst countries in the region.

Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and Environment Peter Chin Wednesday said Asia, with a population of diverse cultures, beliefs and languages, could be like Europe which has succeeded in forming the European Community (EC) years back.

Driven by economic interests, Asian nations could gear themselves towards a similar trend. The timing is now perfect... We have the potential leadership.

Japan, being the obvious leader and the only Asian nation in the G-7 (Group of Advanced Nations), has a vital role to play in realising this aspiration, he said when delivering his keynote address at the Environmental Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO Asia '93) in Chiba, Japan. The text of his speech was released here by the ministry.

He said Asia had been recognised worldwide as having the most dynamic economic activities and therefore all Asian nations should cooperate and have close links in order to keep up the momentum of the existing economic dynamism.

Mekong Organization Group Ends Meeting in Laos

BK0207082593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] The International Mekong Organization's working group on the drafting of a cooperation agreement with the attendance of representatives from Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam held its third meeting in Vientiane from 27 to 29 June under the chairmanship of (Vikan Sing), Asia-Pacific regional director of the United Nations Development Program [UNDP].

The participants at the meeting acknowledged satisfactory progress made since the last meeting of the International Mekong Organization's working group held in Bangkok on 5 April 1993. That success has been born from a deep sense of responsibility of and the relentless efforts made by the four-nation working group. The meeting carefully considered many questions and fully cooperated with each other under the (?guidance of) Dr. (Radesovik), high-level UNDP expert, who presented to the meeting a paper on his viewpoints earlier expressed during his extensive working visits to the four countries. (The paper) was regarded as a foundation of understanding for the above-mentioned questions. Dr. (Radesovik) also prepared a draft agreement for future cooperation for distribution to the delegates from the four countries. The third meeting of the working group discussed the details of the said draft agreement. It agreed to accept (?parts of) the agreement and to leave some questions for further consultation in the next meeting. The meeting decided to discuss the draft agreement in private. A technical committee to be set up by this organization will consult with one another its details so as to reach a draft agreement acceptable to all sides for future cooperation, that is the lasting utilization of resources from the Mekong river.

The next meeting of the International Mekong Organization's working group will be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on 27 and 28 September.

All the participants at the meeting thanked the Lao Government for having made numerous preparations for holding this meeting and for according them a warm welcome.

Japan

Miyazawa on 'Tight Schedule' for G-7 Summit

OW0207122093 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1019 GMT 2 Jul 93

[From "News 7" program]

[Text] Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa held a news conference earlier today on the forthcoming Group-of-Seven [G-7] summit in Tokyo. He stressed he will try his best to successfully conduct the summit, saying that, even though the summit will open in the midst of lower house elections and this makes his personal schedule very tight, there is nothing to worry about Japan's preparatory work.

[Begin Miyazawa recording] Since last year, the G-7 has been saying it is no use to issue too many written statements or to spend too much time for discussions of principles. I also think the G-7 is supposed to seek practical discussions rather than just having dinner together.

Personally, I will have a very tight schedule next week in view of the development of the political scene, but the government is giving precedence to the preparatory work for the summit. We will never make our guests feel uneasy when they visit us.

As a matter of fact, most of the G-7 leaders have difficult problems at home but each nation has consistency of policies. The public is worrying too much about Japan's position at the next summit. [end recording]

Referring to scheduled meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Miyazawa said he will clarify Japan's stance to seek a peace pact between the two nations by settling the northern territories issue. But he will also tell the president that Japan will offer appropriate assistance to Russia to pave the way for the president's future visit on bilateral issues.

On U.S. demand for numerical targets for cutting Japan's trade surplus, Miyazawa said he had repeatedly told the United States that it is impossible to accept it. But he added he is now nursing various ideas, wondering some kind of accord may be reached in the meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Spokesman Details Schedule

OW0207121293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will meet separately with some leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations around the three-day Tokyo summit opening Wednesday [7 July], the top government spokesman said Friday.

On Monday afternoon, Miyazawa will hold talks with Indonesian President Suharto at the Akasaka Palace State Guesthouse, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono told reporters at a news conference.

Suharto will arrive in Tokyo on Sunday for a four-day visit. The Indonesian president, in the capacity of chairman of the 108-developing nation Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), will meet Miyazawa, who presides over the G-7 summit.

Suharto's meeting with Miyazawa is intended to ensure that the views of developing countries are reflected at the G-7 summit. Until recently, he had hoped to talk with G-7 leaders during the summit, modeled after the "G-7 Plus One" sessions that have brought in Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

On Tuesday morning, Miyazawa is scheduled to meet leaders of the European Community at his official residence.

In the afternoon, he will talk with U.S. President Bill Clinton at the Foreign Ministry's guesthouse after holding a similar session with Italian Prime Minister Carlo Ciampi at his official residence.

The Japanese prime minister will hold two bilateral talks at his official residence Wednesday morning. One is with Canadian Prime Minister Kim Campbell and the other is with British Prime Minister John Major.

On Thursday evening, Miyazawa will also meet Yeltsin at his official residence.

Miyazawa will have no bilateral talks with Francois Mitterrand due to the French President's tight schedule, Kono said, adding it is unknown if he will meet German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Deputy Minister: G-7 To Cover Uruguay Round

OW0207072193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Japan will ensure that next week's Group of Seven (G-7) summit covers the stalled Uruguay Round of global trade talks, despite French President Francois Mitterrand's recent remarks that the summit is not the proper venue, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

"Various countries have various ideas," Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura told Japanese reporters in a joint interview. "Japan for its part is determined (to take up the round)."

The Uruguay Round, a protracted attempt to come up with new market access and trade rules, began seven years ago under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but has been stalled mainly over differences on agriculture.

Matsuura was responding to a query about remarks Mitterrand made in a recent interview with Japanese media that "the G-7 does not have as its mission solving the problems of GATT."

"It would be an epoch-making event if the G-7 countries could come up at the Tokyo Round with a scenerio for a conclusion of the Uruguay Round," said Matsuura, who is a sherpa, or one of the personal representatives of the G-7 leaders who meet periodically to lay the groundwork for the annual gatherings.

Matsuura noted that France has long been cool to the Uruguay Round, having initially opposed inclusion of agricultural issues on its agenda. Mitterrand reluctantly agreed to do so at the 1986 summit in Tokyo.

Japan expects the G-7 leaders to come up with an agreement among themselves at the summit on market access for goods and services that would serve as an impetus for the successful conclusion of the round within the year.

But French Premier Edouard Balladur, who heads up the center-right government in Paris, reportedly threatened last Monday that France would ensure "that there is no accord of any kind in Tokyo if the (U.S.) sanctions on steel imports, notably French ones, aren't lifted."

The U.S. has imposed sanctions on steel imports from more than a dozen nations, claiming they benefit from state subsidies and undercut U.S. producers.

Mitterrand has furthr said the European Community would not speak with one voice at the summit, citing differences between France and Germany over the Uruguay Round.

France previously threatened to veto EC acceptance of a GATT deal unless an EC-U.S. pact on cutting farm subsidies agreed to late last year was rescinded.

Tokyo Supports U.S. Proposal for Cocom Revision

OW0207080593 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 30 Jun 93

[From the "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] It has been learned that the Clinton administration of the United States has asked the G-7 nations to support a U.S. proposal that the Cocom [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Control] regulations on high-technology and other exports to Russia be eased drastically. The United States wants the proposal to be announced as new aid to Russia at the forthcoming Tokyo summit set for July. The Cocom is the coordinating committee for controlling exports intended for the communist area.

According to Japanese Government sources, the United States has proposed a drastic revision of the Cocom regulations, by dividing export items into the following three categories: 1) items which will be immediately deregulated; 2) items on which regulations will be eased on the condition that proliferation of mass destruction weapons should be prevented; and 3) items on which regulations will be continued. According to the U.S. proposal, the nations concerned will coordinate the concrete details of the proposed classification.

Moreover, the United States has proposed to shift target nations of the Cocom regulations from the former communist bloc to the Middle East and South Asia, where regional conflicts will be most likely to occur. By doing so, the United States intends to switch the role of the Cocom from containment of the communist bloc to prevention of regional conflicts.

It is observed that what is behind the U.S. proposal is a strong demand of the U.S. industrial circles to ease the Cocom export regulations to the former communist bloc, including Russia, in order to boost U.S. exports.

The Japanese Government intends to support the U.S. proposal in principle. However, UK and France oppose the proposal that the Cocom be reformed so as to list the Middle East and other regions as a target of the Cocom regulations. For this reason, the G-7 nations will most likely take a conflicting stance on the idea of deregulating exports to Russia at the upcoming Tokyo summit because some G-7 nations have maintained that the idea may result in reform of the Cocom. Therefore, coordination is expected to continue right up until the time of Tokyo summit on whether the U.S. proposal will be included in the Tokyo summit economic declaration as a new measure to support Russia.

Miyazawa Rejects U.S. Numerical Targets Idea

OW0207103093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, insisting he still has the power to make crucial decisions, expressed confidence Friday that Japan could reach trade agreements with the United States and the European Community (EC) before the July 7-9 economic summit. At a news conference on the upcoming Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations, Miyazawa predicted trade ministers of Japan, the U.S., the 12-nation EC and Canada would successfully conclude talks on market access and services during a meeting Tuesday.

He also said he is optimistic about a Japan-U.S. accord on a new framework for their economic relations by the time he meets President Bill Clinton, also Tuesday.

But Miyazawa rejected a U.S. suggestion that Japan set numerical import targets and reduce its current account surplus to below 2 percent of its gross national product.

In their April meeting at the White House, Clinton made the suggestion but Miyazawa promptly rejected it. The two countries have held two high-level meetings on the proposed framework since then.

Expresses 'Optimism' on Trade Accords

OW0207122993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday expressed optimism Japan can reach trade agreements with the United States and other leading industrial nations before the July 7-9 summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) major powers. Miyazawa told a press conference ahead of the summit he thinks trade ministers of Canada, the European Community (EC), Japan and the United States could agree on market access and services in a meeting next Tuesday.

The previous two-day quadrilateral talks held in Tokyo last week ended in a deadlock over sensitive trade issues. These included proposals to remove or cut tariffs on textile imports by the U.S., electronic product imports by the EC, and farm and forestry product imports by Japan.

Miyazawa also predicted some kind of agreement is likely with U.S. President Bill Clinton on a new framework for bilateral economic relations by the time they meet Tuesday.

The prime minister said he is thinking about what kind of agreement can be reached with Clinton, but did not elaborate. Miyazawa rejected a U.S. proposal that Japan set numerical import targets to reduce its mounting current account surplus.

The idea for the new framework came up during the April meeting between Miyazawa and Clinton in Washington. But differences between the two nations surfaced as the U.S. proposed the numerical targets.

Miyazawa brushed aside suggestions political confusion in Japan may affect the summit talks, saying the "Sherpas" have been preparing for the summit for a long time and policies will not change.

Last month, Miyazawa dissolved the House of Representatives for a snap general election July 18 after it passed an opposition-led no-confidence motion against his cabinet.

Miyazawa also said he plans to convey Japan's basic stance on a decades-long territorial dispute with Russia when he meets with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who will come to Japan for a "G-7 Plus One" meeting after the summit.

Miyazawa said he hopes the bilateral meeting with Yeltsin will pave the way for the Russian president to make a state visit to Japan. Yeltsin has twice canceled visits to Japan, last September and in May.

Receives Message From India's Rao

BK2906125293 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] The G-15 nations have called for an early and constructive dialogue with the G-7 industrialized countries based on transparency and nondiscrimination. In a message to the chairman of the next week's G-7 Summit and the Japanese prime minister, Mr. Miyazawa, Mr. Narasimha Rao as chairman of G-15 suggested removal of poverty as the primary task in any global action.

The finance minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, handed over the message to Mr. Miyazawa in Tokyo today.

Calling for an integrated view of trade, debt, and transfer of resources, the message wanted measures to increase the real purchasing power of consumers in both the rich and the poor countries.

To Meet Canadian Counterpart 7 Jul

OW0107055693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will meet with his new Canadian counterpart early Wednesday before the start of the Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers, a Foreign Ministry official said on Thursday. The official said Miyazawa will hold the talks with Canadian Prime Minister Kim Campbell to confirm her policies, particularly on a Canada-Japan cooperation agreement reached in May 1991.

Campbell succeeded Brian Mulroney as Canada's prime minister on June 25.

Under the agreement reached by former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Mulroney, Japan and Canada established a forum composed of business leaders, scholars and other experts to make proposals on the two nations' economic and political partnership.

Citing relatively healthy trade relations between the two nations, the official said the new Canadian leader is expected to carry on Mulroney's Japan Policy.

Toyota, GM Agree To Petition for U.S. Venture

OW2906001193 Tokyo KYODO in English 2303 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Toyota Motor Corp. said Tuesday it has agreed with General Motors Corp. (GM) to continue their U.S. joint venture, the California-based New United Motor Manufacturing Inc. Under the agreement, the joint venture between the top Japanese and U.S. carmakers will continue in its present form indefinitely, Toyota officials said.

The company was to cease operations in December 1996 under an order from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission [FTC].

The officials said the joint venture, Toyota and GM are petitioning the commission to rescind the order.

The joint venture produces the Chevrolet Geo Prizm, the Toyota Corolla and a Toyota subcompact pickup truck model at its plant in Fremont, where 4,250 workers are employed, the officials said.

Politicians Make Statements Before TV Debate

Prime Minister Miyazawa Comments

OW0207062793 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0322 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Statement by Kiichi Miyazawa, prime minister and Liberal Democratic Party president, preceding a preelection debate at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo—live]

[Text] Among other things, I have to say that general elections are set to be held at a time when there are many issues pending at home and abroad. As the individual in charge of the government, I am very sorry about holding general elections at such a time, and I would like to solicit the understanding of all people.

I was unable to enact a package of political reform bills at the Diet session, and I truly regret this. Enactment of those bills was beyond my ability, and I apologize to the people. Nonetheless, our party feels strongly about the need for political reform. Our party has held vigorous debates on political reform since last February. The debates resulted in a correction of the imbalance in the distribution of seats for the House of Representatives, public disclosure of all the assets of lawmakers, and enactment of a law on confiscating illegal political contributions. All these measures and the law are already in force.

Our party continued to debate how to broadly reform the current political system and our party introduced a package of political reform bills for deliberation by the Diet at the end of the intra-party debates. In response, an ad hoc committee was set up in the Diet and the opposition parties introduced their own package of political reform bills. The ad hoc committee held energetic debates on the bills for over 100 hours. I was briefed on detailed debates at the Diet in the final stage, and I hoped that both the ruling and opposition parties would find areas of agreement. I thought that an agreement could be reached. I expressed my hope to that effect, but no progress was made and the Diet session neared its close.

In the final days of the session, Speaker Sakurauchi called me in for a meeting. During the meeting, he told me that longstanding political reform efforts by both the ruling and opposition parties would end in failure and he proposed extending the Diet session so that both the ruling and opposition parties could hold more debates on the bills, adding that he would lobby the opposition party leaders if I agreed to this idea. I agreed. Hours later, the speaker called in the opposition party leaders to discuss his idea, but they did not agree with with it. This is what happened. As a result, a no-confidence motion against my cabinet was passed in the House of Representatives. I still wish that the Diet session had been extended and that the ad hoc committee had held more debates on the bills.

The ruling and opposition parties have continued to hold debates on how to implement political reform, and political reform should be implemented at any cost. Therefore, I intend to initiate political reform one way or another.

The international and domestic situation is now undergoing major changes, and I believe that stable political forces must now lead Japan in a correct way. I also believe that without such stable political forces, Japan could move along an irreversible path. During the upcoming general elections, I intend to appeal to voters, telling them that our party will seek one stability and three reforms as its basic policy. I believe that what is important, among other things, is that Japan should maintain and further promote its affluent life, while upholding freedom and democracy and a market economy. I think that this is the basis of politics whatever government is in place.

At the same time, we will have to have the courage to reform things in order to overcome the current turbulent era, and one of the things we will have to reform is politics. First, I think that politicians will have to conduct the reform in order to win back the public trust and to play a leading role in this turbulent era.

Second, I think that the current society will have to make itself more affluent. To that end, my government decided to implement a pump-priming package, the largest ever, to stimulate the economy. My government has also submitted a supplementary budget bill to the Diet in a bid to spur the economy. I intend to recover the economy without fail and to build Japan into a life-style superpower. I also intend to deregulate in order to revitalize private business, and to promote more autonomy in local autonomous governments. I intend to build Japan into a vital society through creativity and the spirit of invention.

Third, it goes without saying that Japan should become a trustworthy nation by playing a proper role in the international community. Our countrymen are now working hard in Cambodia, and their activities in that country are being widely applauded by other nations. I think Japan will have to perform its duties to the world by making international contributions as much as possible. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] has worked hard for Japan's prosperity and world peace throughout the post-war years while seeking assistance from the people, and the LDP intends to continue performing its important duties as a ruling party. I would like to ask for your cooperation.

DSP Chairman Ouchi Speaks

OW0207110793 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0350 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Statement by Keigo Ouchi, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, preceding a preelection debate at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo—live]

[Text] First of all, I would like to express my heart-felt gratitude for all those concerned for giving us this opportunity.

What I would very much like to ask our people to understand is that the upcoming election will be of unprecedented significance. One of the factors signifying its importance lies in the fact that as a result of the upcoming election, the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] will most likely lose its majority. With this as a turning point, we will rush into the age of the first full-scale coalition that Japan has never experienced before. Therefore, I believe that the question of the utmost importance lies in how to open up this coalition age in which our people can have peace of mind.

It goes without saying that through the upcoming election, we must get off to a good start by breaking away from the corruption-stricken politics. To break away from this corruption-stricken politics, we have to change the current political structure that is apt to bring about corruption. The upcoming general election will be a good chance for carrying out this reform.

In other words, this scandal-stricken politics can never be corrected even if former Prime Minister Kanemaru [as heard] should be sentenced to four-year imprisonment for his involvement in the Lockheed [as heard] scandal. Even if punishment should be inflicted upon Mr. Kanemaru, the scandal-stricken politics cannot be eradicated because the very root of corruptions lies in the current political structure itself. It goes without saying that the root of corruption lies in the one-party rule; that is, the one-party rule by the LDP that has lasted for 38 years now. Of course, no such examples can be found in any other industrialized nation. It exists only in Japan.

In this connection, it is necessary to put an end to this one-party rule by the LDP in the upcoming election. This is the first point that I would like to ask our people to consider. At the same time, I feel there should be changes in opposition parties, too. It is beyond any doubt that our people will never give political power to a party that opposes the Hino-maru [national flag] or the Kimi-ga-yo [national anthem], and that disapproves of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty which is of importance to Japan, and even the minimum self-defense measures that a sovereign nation should take.

Therefore, in the upcoming election, I hope our people will first of all put an end to the one-party rule by the LDP, wherein lies the root of the corruption-stricken politics. Secondly, I hope that our people will change politics by reforming the opposition party that has remained unchanged by persisting in mere opposition [teiko].

If our people should be able to carry out these two points in the upcoming election, I am sure that we will be able to get off to a good start in breaking away from the corruption-stricken politics of Japan.

Well then, what our people will be most seriously concerned with is that, following the collapse of one-party rule, Japan will enter into an age of coalition by multiple parties. Toward this coalition government, will the people be able to have a sense of security or a sense of unease? I would like to state here that the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] will do our utmost and play an important role in bringing about a coalition government that will secure a sense of peace for our people, and carry out a realignment of politics that will make our people feel at ease.

What should a coalition government which is capable of securing a sense of peace for our people be? Such a coalition government should adopt policies that can be accepted by the international community. Secondly, this coalition government must advocate policies for which it will be able to take responsibility. If the coalition should turn out to be merely a group of non-LDP or anti-LDP forces, or merely a group that has reached a compromise, or a group without any accord in policies, our people will certainly be unable to feel at ease. In this connection, it is important for a group of political parties or forces that advocate sound policies and that are capable of taking the responsibility for the future of Japan to form a coalition or to carry out a realignment of politics. This has become a task of great significance now.

In carrying out this task, the DSP has made numerous achievements in leading Japanese politics by advocating certain policies. It was the DSP that first brought up the issue of building Japan into a welfare-oriented nation, and I myself drew up the plan. It was also our party that brought up the issue concerning the defense-oriented principle which has now become the principle of Japan's defense. And it was also our party that first waved the banner of administrative reform focussing on the privatization of the [former] National Railways Corporation and [former] Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation. And as you all know, in working out the UN Peacekeeping Operations Cooperation Law last year, it was our party, though a minor party, that took the initiative in having the bill adopted by making numerous concrete proposals on various issues such as the Diet approval, the article on reviewing the details in three years, and the UN command issue.

In regard to the current economic depression that Japan is faced with, some opposition parties have insisted on handling the Sagawa Kyubin scandal case while ignoring the draft budget bill. It is certainly wrong to take such a position. I felt that, while thorough investigations must be carried out into the Sagawa scandal case, it was

necessary to immediately deal with the draft budget bill which aims at dealing with the economic depression. So we maintained that, if possible, the draft budget for fiscal 1993 should be adopted before the end of fiscal 1992. As a result, partly thanks to our efforts, the budget was approved without the need for working out a provisional budget for the first time in 22 years.

If I am going to cite other examples, there will be no end. Our party is different from a political party that is still an unknown quantity. Though a small political party, ours has made significant contributions to opening up the orientation of the Japanese policies. I sincerely hope that our people will understand that in handling the important issues of starting the age of coalition and carrying out a realignment of politics, the DSP is a party that possesses sound political concepts and policies, and that is capable of exercising a major influence on these important tasks.

Concerning these issues, we have always maintained consistent policies. Six years ago, we had already made a proposal for creating a nation with a better quality of life to greet the 21st century. Now, Prime Minister Miyazawa has come out with a concept for creating a state capable of providing a better quality of life for our people. When all these facts are taken into consideration, it should be noted that the DSP's existence in this age of drastic changes will be extremely important. I would like to strongly appeal to our people for a chance for us to carry out this role.

Komeito's Ishida Discusses Issues

OW0207101893 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0336 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Statement by Koshiro Ishida, chairman of Komeito, preceding a preelection debate at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo—live]

[Text] I am Ishida of the Komeito. I would like to express my gratitude to the Japan National Press Club for holding this television debate prior to the general elections. Komeito offered to hold a summit meeting of political parties to discuss the issue of political reforms, but I regret our offer was not accepted. I feel that if the summit meeting was held, the direction of political reform would have greatly changed.

In preparing for the general elections, Komeito intends to do everything it can to form a new government to replace the present LDP-led government. In 1955, conservative political forces were merged and the so-called two-tier structure of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] has continued to the present day. Since that time, a series of political scandals has occurred and political reforms have been shelved. With the political reforms shelved, the same government has continued to remain in place despite elections, and political corruption has continued unchecked. This vicious cycle has been constantly repeated. I think that public distrust in politics has now reached a peak. Democracy and democratic politics are supposed to work on the basis of public trust. Looking back on the long history of political corruption in our nation, I think the LDP has disrupted the relationship of trust between the people and politics. I believe the debate between ruling and opposition parties on political reforms in recent days was an example of the people's lack of trust in politics. The primary reason for repeating this vicious cycle lies in the absence of a powerful political party to replace the LDP as the ruling party. Two groups have broken away from the LDP and the political party structure is now undergoing fundamental changes. I think that we should use these changes to bring about fruitful results.

At a party convention last year, Komeito announced a policy under which it will seek to play a pivotal role in forming a new non-LDP and non-SDPJ government, and this policy has become truly realistic. Leaders of five opposition parties met on 27 June and Komeito intends to do its utmost to form a new government to replace the LDP-led government in concert with the rest of the five opposition parties. Komeito also intends to initiate political reforms under the new government and to aim for a new type of politics to deal with a new post-cold war world. In order to renovate politics and break the politics-government-business collusive ties, I think it is important to resolve the following two issues. One of the two issues is to create a system to change the government, and the other is to sweepingly reform the current political system. I believe the solution of these two issues is indispensable for the creation of new politics. Komeito takes pride in leading the political reform. Our party is resolved to vigorously push for political reforms. Some are arguing that priority must be given to preventing a recurrence of political corruption. Former Prime Minister Kaifu said yesterday [1 July] in Sapporo that the political reforms should not be dealt with halfheartedly. Komeito plans to pursue politics that places greater importance on ordinary people and consumers. Komeito has consistently aimed to upgrade the welfare system and improve the livelihood of ordinary people since it was founded. It is said that although Japan is called an economic superpower, it is a small nation in terms of people's living conditions. Komeito intends to pay greater attention than ever to the point that politics has ignored the ordinary people.

The upcoming general election will be held under the medium-constituency system. I think that under this electoral system it is important that candidates contest each other in a principled way. Political parties, with the exception of the LDP, will of course cooperate with each other during the general elections, and Komeito plans to strongly appeal to voters on the basis of its achievements and political beliefs.

Televised Preelection Debate Held 2 Jul

OW0207070493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday that the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) would keep its grip on power as "a

stable political force" after the July 18 general election. Miyazawa denied the possibility of the LDP having to step down from power if it fails to secure a simple majority in the 511-member House of Representatives election, saying the party will form a coalition with parties which share its policies in such a case.

Miyazawa was taking part with opposition party leaders in a nationally televised debate sponsored by the Japan National Press Club prior to the start of official camg-paign for the general election Sunday.

"At a time when the domestic and international situations are dramatically changing, a stable political force must be at the helm in Japan. If there is no stable political force, an irrevocable (mistake) may happen," he said.

Miyazawa also called for reform for politics, a prosperous society and contributions to the internatioal community.

The prime minister said there is too wide a gap in policies—particularly in the areas of security, foreign affairs and energy—for opposition parties to forge a coalition government.

Sadao Yamahana, chairman of the top opposition Social Democratic Party [of Japan, SDPJ] (SDP), said, "The LDP, tainted with corruption since the (1970s) Lockheed payoff scandal, should step down from power. We aim at establishing a coalition government. We aim at forcing the LDP to lose its majority in the general election and reformist force will secure a majority," Yamahana said.

The SDP intends to form a coalition with other parties, including two breakaway parties from the LDP—Shinseito [New Life Party] (the Japan Renewal Party) and Sakigake [Forerunner Party] (Harbinger), he said.

Yamahana said, a coalition government "will continue policies of the state, not those of the LDP."

Komeito leader Koshiro Ishida said his party will do its utmost to establish a government to replace the LDP and will play a pivotal role in forming such a government.

"The confidence of the people in politics has been torn to shreds as a result of the history of corruption," he said.

Ishida said there has up to now been no group capable of replacing the LDP in government but this election presented a chance of forming a coalition government because two groups have quit the LDP and formed breakaway parties.

Keigo Ouchi, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), said, "The 38 years of one-party rule by the LDP lies at the roots of corruption. We must put a stop to the LDP monopoly on power."

Indirectly referring to the SDP, Ouchi said, "The opposition also must change itself. The people will not accept a party which does not recognize Kimigayo (as the national anthem), Hinomaru (as the national flag), the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Self-Defense Forces."

"The DSP will strive for a reliable coalition and a reliable political realignment," he said.

Tetsuzo Fuwa, leader of the Japanese Communist Party, criticized the coalition plan of the SDP, Komeito and the DSP. "The force that they claim will replace the LDP government is saying it will continue previous (ruling party) policies."

"A major part of money-driven politics has survived unhurt...We will call for a ban on donations by enterprises and groups (to political parties)," Fuwa said.

On Saturday, Shinseito president Tsutomu Hata, Sakigake leader Masayoshi Takemura, Satsuki Eda, leader of the United Social Democratic Party, and Morihiro Hosokawa, leader of the Japan New Party, will take part in the second election debate at the press club.

Miyazawa Comments on Coalition

OW0207124893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will forge a coalition with parties sharing crucial policies in case the LDP fails to secure a simple majority in the July 18 general election.

Miyazawa, also the LDP president, flatly denied the possibility of the LDP having to step down from power even if it fails to retain its majority in the powerful 511-seat House of Representatives

Miyazawa made his remarks in a nationally televised debate with leaders of four main opposition parties sponsored by the Japan National Press Club.

The LDP has been in power since its founding in 1955. The ruling party lost its majority for the first time in the less powerful House of Councillors in 1989.

"(The LDP) will remain the No. 1 party (after the election)," Miyazawa said. "We will do politics cooperating with those who share policies."

Asked about partners for a possible coalition, Miyazawa said, "I will not refuse anyone who comes in." "When the LDP is forced to form a coalition with other parties, agreement on policy is necessary."

Miyazawa, along with Sadao Yamahana of the Social Democratic Party [of Japan, SDPJ] (SDP), Koshiro Ishida of Komeito, Tetsuzo Fuwa of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) and Keigo Ouchi of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), participated in the debate held prior to the start of official election campaign Sunday.

While dismissing the possibility of forming a coalition with the SDP, the largest opposition party, Miyazawa hinted at the possibility with the two centrist parties—Komeito and the DSP, saying he does not think "there are any differences in crucial policies with the two parties."

Miyazawa said the LDP would not form a coalition with the SDP unless the major opposition party changes its current policies on crucial issues.

The LDP had 275 seats in the iower house June 18 when it was dissolved following the passage of a no-confidence vote on the government of Miyazawa in the Diet but since then its 46 lower house members have bolted from the party and formed two breakaway parties.

Forty-four LDP defectors led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa inaugurated Shinseito [New Life Party] (Japan Renewal Party), and Masayoshi Takemura and nine other LDP defectors formed Sakigake [Forerunner Party] (Harbinger).

The heads of SDP, Komeito and the DSP called for formation of a coalition to replace the LDP government but said it would not team up with the LDP after the election.

"If we can consolidate people who voted for the no-confidence vote and want to root out corruption to end the LDP dominance, it will be possible (for the opposition to gain a majority in the election)," Yamahana said.

The DSP's Ouchi said, "If the LDP fails to secure a majority in the election, that means voters' no-confidence against the ruling party. In that case, oher parties should replace the LDP as governing power. The DSP will not help the LDP prolong its life on power."

Ouchi, however, rapped Yamahana for his ambiguous stance on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Self-Defense Forces (SDF), South Korea and nuclear generation.

The leaders of five opposition parties—the SDP, Komeito, the DSP, the United Social Democratic Party (USDP) and Shinseito agreed in a summit meeting Sunday that they would cooperate in the election in the hopes of installing a coalition.

The five leaders also reached an accord to follow the nation's current defense and diplomatic policies.

The prime minister said there is too wide a gap in policies—particularly in the areas of security, foreign affairs and energy—for opposition parties to forge a coalition government.

"At a time when the domestic and international situations are dramatically changing, a stable political force must be at the helm in Japan," he said. "If there is no stable political force, an irrevocable (mistake) may happen."

Yamahana said a coalition government "will continue policies of the state, not those of the LDP."

The SDP intends to form a coalition with other parties, including the two breakaway parties from the LDP, he said.

The SDP had maintained that the SDF is unconstitutional but recently made an about-face on the issue, saying the party will endorse the SDF on condition that its total forces are reduced to the minimum level to defend Japan.

JCP's Fuwa criticized the coalition plan of the SDP, Komeito and the DSP.

"The force that they claim will replace the LDP government is saying it will continue previous (ruling party) policies," Fuwa said. "A major part of money-driven politics has survived unhurt...We will call for a ban on donations by enterprises and groups (to political parties)."

On Saturday, Shinseito president Tsutomu Hata, Sakigake leader Masayoshi Takemura, Satsuki Eda, leader of the United Social Democratic Party, and Morihiro Hosokawa, leader of the Japan New Party, will take part in the second election debate at the press club.

Sendai Mayor Apologizes to Residents for Arrest

OW0207024093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Sendai, July 1 KYODO—Sendai Mayor Toru Ishii offered Thursday to resign following his arrest on Tuesday on suspicion of taking 100 million yen in bribes from four construction firms, a deputy mayor said.

Deputy Mayor Toshihiro Moriya told reporters the mayor handed a letter of resignation to his attorney at the Tokyo District Court on Thursday. Ishii's letter will be delivered to the Sendai Municipal Assembly on Friday, he said.

In the letter, Ishii apologized to Sendai residents for his arrest and offered to resign to avoid causing further political difficulties arising from the scandal, Moriya said.

The Tokyo district public prosecutors office on Tuesday arrested Ishii and eight other men, including six executives of the four companies—Shimizu Corp., Hazama Corp., Mitsui construction Co. and Nishimatsu Construction Co. Prosecutors suspect Ishii received 100 million yen in cash from the four companies in April 1992 in return for favors related to a public works project in Sendai, the main city of Miyagi prefecture in northeastern Japan.

North Korea

South Urged To Support Pyongyang-U.S. Talks

SK0207024893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0024 GMT 2 Jul 93

[NODONG SINMUN 2 July commentary: "Traitors' Color Is Fully Exposed"]

[Text] The South Korean ruler [chipkwonja] recently sent a so-called message to the U.S. President urging the United States not to make further concessions to the North during upcoming DPRK-U.S. talks.

In the meantime, Kwon Yong-hae, the puppet defense minister, went to the United States and held talks with the U.S. secretary of defense, raving about the nonexistent nuclear threat from the North. He acted disgracefully by begging the United States to impose joint international sanctions against the North, to reconfirm its defense commitment to South Korea, and so forth.

These actions and remarks can be made only by ugly nation-selling flunkeyists and colonial stooges who do not have the slightest degree of national conscience and dignity and who have totally given up a sense of independence.

The South Korean rulers, not satisfied with their antinational, antireunification, and nation-selling flunkeyist actions in South Korea that go against the national desire for peace and peaceful reunification, are repeating those actions overseas. All fellow countrymen cannot suppress their indignation about this.

The South Korean ruling bunch's request to the United States not to make further concessions to the North during the upcoming DPRK-U.S. talks puts the nation's dignity, sovereign rights, and interests in the hands of outside forces.

As the DPRK-U.S. joint statement announced sometime ago proved, the DPRK-U.S. talks are not designed to be in the interests of only the North or the South but are designed to be in the interests of the whole country.

The fact that government-level negotiations [hyopsang] were held between the DPRK and the United States and a joint statement stipulating mutual respect and nonaggression was adopted has provided a basis for putting an end to 40 years of hostile DPRK-U.S. relations and for fundamentally resolving the nuclear issue. This is beneficial [chohun il] not only to denuclearization of the Korean peninsula but also to peace and security in Asia and the world.

The South Korean authorities, if they truly want to do good things for the nation and if they truly desire peace and peaceful reunification, should support and welcome DPRK-U.S. negotiations and the DPRK-U.S. joint statement that correspond to the national interests and the cause of global peace. They should also help achieve successful progress in upcoming DPRK-U.S. talks. However, far from doing so, they are jealous of the DPRK-U.S. talks and the joint statement adopted at the talks and are frantically trying to block progress in the talks. There is no more treacherous act than this.

The South Korean authorities have also tried a wicked trick [koyakhan sujak] by begging foreign forces to impose sanctions against us, who are fellow countrymen. The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is a vital issue related to the destiny of our nation; therefore, it should be solved from the stand of national independence and in conformity with the nation's interests and desire.

Our momentous proposal last May on exchanging special envoys between the North and the South to discuss and resolve the pressing pending issues between them, including the issue of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula, was also for this purpose.

If the South Korean authorities have even the slightest degree of national conscience they should have responded to our proposal and come on the road of solving this important matter together with fellow countrymen. However, using various pretexts they have allowed the proposal for exchanging special envoys to rupture. Furthermore, not only are they rashly and thoughtlessly entrusting the issue that should be solved with the fellow countrymen to foreign forces, but also begging them to impose sanctions against those fellow countrymen, blaming the nonexistent nuclear threat of the North. This is a vicious act that openly inspires the big power to make the fellow countrymen a scapegoat.

The act of the persons in authority of South Korea who begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. Forces while clamoring about the reaffirmation of defense commitment and the like is also indeed base. The forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. Forces is anachronistic.

The South Korean people, as well as the progressive people of the world, are calling on the United States to withdraw its nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea immediately in response to the present circumstances in which the international cold war has ended and the North and the South of the Korean peninsula have promised nonaggression.

Nevertheless, the act of begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. Forces can be committed only by traitors like the South Korean rulers who seek power under the patronage of foreign forces while disregarding the nation's destiny.

The South Korean authorities should ponder the grave consequences that following in the footsteps of the previous dictators who perpetrated flunkeyist, treacherous acts against the country and the nation will bring, and they should act prudently. If they continue to advance along the flunkeyist and treacherous road of

depending on foreign forces, they will meet greater curses and condemnation from the nation and will face a disgraceful ruin.

South Said To Fire Guns in Areas Next to DMZ

SK0207042193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets fired large-calibre guns into areas adjacent to the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line in Yonchon and Paju Counties and Cholwon County of South Korean Kangwon Province, further aggravating tensions in these areas, according to military sources.

They fired over 100 shells on June 30 after firing more than 300 on June 28 and 29.

The puppets kicked up a row, shooting more than 2,500 rounds of large-calibre machine guns and automatic rifles at random in the same areas from June 28 to 30.

In another action, the South Korean puppets let 10 odd helicopter gunboats fly above Mt. Yawol North of Majon-ri, Yonchon County, Nosang-ri, Paju County, and Cholwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, on June 29 and 30 to stage an exercise of missile strikes at imaginary targets of the North in the frontline areas.

Commentary Criticizes 29 Jun ROK-Japan Talks

SK0207091093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Conspiracy and Collusion Under the Pretext of Nuclear Suspicion"]

[Text] According to a foreign news report, talks between South Korea and Japan's foreign ministers were held in Seoul on 29 June.

At the talks, they agreed to jointly cope with the North's nuclear weapons and missile development. Moreover, Japanese Foreign Minister Muto said that during summit talks of seven Western nations [Group of Seven talks] that will be held in Japan in a few days he will call on these nations to adopt a resolution demanding the North's acceptance of international nuclear inspections and of North-South mutual nuclear inspections.

This is an outcome of conspiracy and collusion made under a pretext of nonexistent nuclear suspicions, and is a violent infringement upon our sovereign rights. This illustrates that the South Korean ruling bunch is more viciously waging a commotion over nuclear suspicions against us in collaboration with outside forces.

As everyone knows, the Japanese authorities have no reason or excuse whatsoever for talking about this and that concerning the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula.

The nuclear issue emerged on the Korean peninsula due to outside forces. Talks are underway between the United States and the DPRK for the fundamental resolution of the nuclear issue in our country.

Nevertheless, the Japanese foreign minister sneaked into South Korea to rave about joint measures, inspections, and so forth. These are indeed preposterous and absurd remarks made by those who feel a strain and who are not aware of their situation.

Japanese authorities drastically increased military expenditure under the pretext of maintaining security and peace. They introduced AWAC's and modern war equipment and thus strengthened their military power.

In particular, the scoundrels raved that only when Japan's military power is supported with nuclear weapons, can it become powerful. They have accumulated a large quantity of plutonium, the raw material for producing nuclear weapons. They are also attempting to introduce raw materials from other countries for production of even hydrogen bombs.

Japan's nuclear armament is no longer an event in the far and distant future, but a virtual reality. Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities, like a thief calling, "Stop thief!" talked about our nonexistent nuclear development, and conspired on so-called joint measures with the South Korean ruling bunch. Their remarks are intended to mislead public opinion in the world.

What we should regard as even graver is the fact that Japanese Foreign Minister Muto babbled that he will ask the seven Western countries who will be participating in summit talks in Japan to adopt a resolution demanding North Korea's acceptance of international nuclear inspections and of North-South mutual inspections. Needless to say, this is indeed an intolerable criminal act designed to pressure and stifle our republic by calling together international reactionary forces.

However, this is a miscalculation. We will absolutely not tolerate the act of infringing on our sovereign rights. Such a criminal act will only expedite their own international isolation and collapse.

The South Korean ruling bunch is viciously waging a commotion over nuclear suspicions against fellow countrymen in collaboration with outside forces.

As revealed, we put forward the 10-point program of great national unity of the whole country, a great chapter of national unity by proceeding from a desire to open the door of reunification with the united might of the whole country. We also made an epoch-making proposal for the exchange of special envoys with a view to opening a breakthrough for denuclearization and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. We made all possible efforts to realize the proposal.

One can clearly see how persistently and sincerely we made efforts to achieve the denuclearization and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula from the

single fact that we sent telephone messages and letters to the South side on six occasions during a mere one-month period.

The South Korean ruling bunch, however, responded to our consistent and sincere efforts with maneuvers of confrontation and war, and finally refused to accept our proposal for the exchange of special envoys. Furthermore, the South Korean ruling bunch, in bringing in Japanese reactionaries, runs wild in its attempts to harm fellow countrymen.

These acts illustrate that the South Korean authorities have not discarded flunkeyism and reliance on outside forces. Their acts are antinational and antireunification crimes designed to harm fellow countrymen by relying on the strength of outside forces.

The South Korean ruling bunch is running amok in trying to harm fellow countrymen in collaboration with outside forces and regards fellow countrymen as an enemy instead of shaking hands. They are indeed a group of national traitors who do not have even the slightest degree of national conscience.

If the South Korean authorities continue to lead North-South relations to the strained state of confrontation and hostility at the directive of other people on the pretext of the North's nuclear issue of which they are not knowledgable, their actions could cause calamities and the disaster of a new nuclear war to our nation [uriminjogegenun saeroun haekchonjaenguijaenangwa chamhwarul gajodajugedoel] and provide outside forces with opportunities to fish in troubled waters. They should keenly realize this.

South Korean authorities should keep in mind that the road of reliance on outside forces and of war, on which they are advancing today, is a road toward ruin and disgrace which their predecessors traversed. They should seek a deserved lesson from the miserable end of the previous rulers who betrayed the nation after having become the stooges of outside forces under the signboards the anticommunism.

South Ex-Presidents 'Refused' To Answer Questions

SK0207042593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA)—Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u refused to answer questions raised by the Democratic Party committee for investigation into the "December 12 coup" about this "coup", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The committee on June 19 sent written questions to the two criminals asking their responsibility for the December 12 incident and demanding their answers to the questions by July 10.

But they, patronized by the authorities, insolently replied to the committee that they had no intention to answer the questions.

Ten-Point Plan for Reunification Supported

SK0207110693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA)—The "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song has evoked widespread repercussions upon the Koreans in the North and the South and overseas and the progressive people of the world.

Mammoth mass meetings to support and implement the programme were held in Pyongyang, Kaesong, Nampo and all provinces and party and government senior officials, political parties, public organizations and working people's organisations issued statements calling upon the whole Korean nation to turn out in the nationwide struggle to carry it into practice.

The Korean Religionists Council at an enlarged meeting and the Central Committees of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) and the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonhaknyon) at a joint meeting earnestly discussed the tasks to implement the 10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation and adopted letters to the South Korean and overseas organisations.

The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front and its missions in Pyongyang and Japan published statements calling upon the South Korean people and students and all the 70 million fellow countrymen to join in the implementation of the programme.

People, youth and students in Seoul, Kyonggi Province, North Chungchong Province and all other parts of South Korea said that the 10-point programme is an immortal banner which will be recorded in golden letters in our national history. They felt more deeply that the respected leader Presudent Kim Il-song who personally worked out the 10-point programme is the peerless patriot and the lodestar of reunification who is saving all the fellow countrymen from the crisis of survival or ruin and leading them along the road of reunification.

In support of the 10-point programme a central meeting and seminars of Koreans in Japan were held, the central stannding committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan and leading officials of organisations issued statements. The Canadian regional headquarters of Pomminnyon and the council for the promotion of the peaceful reunification of the country (an overseas organisation, adopted a joint resolution and statement and the headquarters of Koreans in China and Japan of Pomminnyon also published statements.

Solidarity messages supporting the 10-point programme came to President Kim Il-song from nearly 100 countries in a little more than two months.

The messages stressed in unison that the 10-point programme is the most fair and aboveboard reunification formula for achieving peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula with united efforts of the nation.

Delegations From Thailand, Syria Arrive 28 Jun

SK2806111893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Pyongyang, June 28 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Medical Association of Thailand headed by its President Panata Migasena and a delegation of the High Institute of Political Science of Syria arrived here today.

Party Welcomes New PRC Representative to MAC

SK0207043293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA)—Maj. General Yi Chan-pok, member of the Korean People's Army [KPA] of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], Thursday arranged a party for Lu Kuangye, newly-appointed member of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV].

Present at the party were officials concerned and members of the CPV delegation of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC.

Speeches were exchanged there.

Before the party, the KPA member met and had a friendly conversation with the new CPV member who paid a courtesy call on him.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Outgoing Ethiopian Envoy

SK0207041793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA)—Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and conversed with Ethiopian Ambassador to Korea Haile Fantahun Haile Mikael when the latter paid a farewell call on him on July 1.

'Friendship' Ties Formed With Cote d'Ivoire City

SK0107050293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA)—Relations of friendship cities were established between Kangso district, Nampo municipality, and Alepe city, Cote d'Ivoire.

A ceremony for establishing the relations took place in Kangso district on June 30.

Present there were Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korean City Federation, officials concerned and working people in Kangso district.

A congratulatory speech was made by O Se-in, chairman of the Kangso District Administration and Economic Committee, and it was decided to send a silk banner to Alepe city at the ceremony.

Meeting Held To Celebrate Burundi's Independence

SK0207042993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA)—A meeting celebrating the 31st anniversary of the independence of Burundi was held in Pyongyang Thursday under the sponsorship of the Korea-Burundi Friendship Association.

Present there were Choe Hyon-tok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and vice-chairman of the Korea-Burundi Friendship Association, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

A speech was made and a message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Burundi was adopted at the meeting.

South Korea

DPRK Rejects IAEA Bid for Special Inspection

SK0207005093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Paris, July 1 (YONHAP)—North Korea has rejected an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) proposal to discuss the resumption of inspections of its nuclear facilities before it holds high-level talks with the United States in Geneva July 14, an IAEA spokesman said Thursday.

Spokesman David Kyd said the IAEA sent an official letter to North Korea on June 16, trying to sound out the possibility of resuming talks on IAEA inspections on the two suspected nuclear sites in Yongbyon, north of Pyongyang. North Korea told the IAEA it would not accept the proposal in a letter sent to the IAEA in Vienna earlier this week, Kyd said in a telephone interview.

"The IAEA received the North Korean letter on June 28, signed by Choe Hak-kon, minister of atomic energy industry, and dated June 26. It said that it would not negotiate with the IAEA before it holds the meeting with the United States in Geneva July 14," Kyd said.

The IAEA had sent its letter to Pyongyang shortly after North Korea agreed to suspend its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] during

its talks with the United States in New York last month, the spokesman said. He said the IAEA had pointed out that since North Korea has decided to stay in the NPT, its commitment to the nuclear safeguards agreements continues to be valid. The IAEA, therefore, urged North Korea to hold negotiations in order to resume inspections of its nuclear facilities, Kyd said.

With regard to the U.S.-North Korea talks in Geneva, Kyd said the IAEA had not discussed with the United States on the possibility of the IAEA's participation in the proposed simultaneous inspections between South and North Korea. Nor has there been any talk between the IAEA and the United States on the possibility of changing the name of the IAEA's "special inspection," to something else, Kyd said.

But Kyd acknowledged that there had been "a contact" with the United States on "a possible method" of simultaneous South-North inspections with an IAEA participation. The IAEA, however, is not concerned with the simultaneous inspections which, Kyd said, are the problem for the United States and South Korea to decide.

As for the special inspections, Kyd said what is important is their "substance" and "results," and not the name. But there would not be any problem if one country wants to use the word "exceptional," instead of "special," provided that the IAEA keeps its right to demand such an inspection, Kyd said.

U.S. Official: DPRK May Concede

SK0207013693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 (YONHAP)—North Korea may make a concession on outside inspections of its nuclear facilities during high-level talks with the United States in Geneva on July 14, a Japanese newspaper reported Friday in a dispatch from Washington. Pyongyang hopes to continue talks with Washington after the upcoming meeting, a first since the two issued a joint statement in New York on June 11, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN quoted an unidentified U.S. Government official as saying.

"It is Washington's basic position that the Geneva talks should be limited to one day," the official said. Continuation of the dialogue depends on the development in the talks, he was quoted as saying, hinting at Washington's uncompromising posture toward North Korea on the nuclear issue.

The two countries will mainly touch on North Korea's acceptance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections, its stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), and acceptance of inter-Korean mutual nuclear inspections in the Geneva talks, the official said.

North Korea agreed to the inter-Korean mutual inspections in the previous talks so that the two sides are now close to reaching an agreement in the NPT issue, the official reportedly said. He pointed out that the main focus in the upcoming meeting would be the communist regime's acceptance of the IAEA inspection. If there was no progress in the IAEA issue, the Clinton administration would stop its dialogue with North Korea, the official said.

But he was confident of a possibility that Pyongyang would soften on its allowing inspections of the two suspected nuclear sites in Yongbyon if Washington helps North Korea save its face by proposing special inspections in the mode of inter-Korean simultaenous inspections, the newspaper said.

U.S.-DPRK Talks To Continue When 'Productive'

SK0207034193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Washington, July 1 [date as received] (YONHAP)—The United States will continue nuclear talks with North Korea only when they prove productive and seek other measures if they do not, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Thursday.

American troops will stay in South Korea as long as they can play a role in maintaining peace and stability in that region, he said.

Washington won't be satisfied until Pyongyang returns to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and shows the will to allow necessary inspections on its nuclear facilities, Christopher said.

Briefing South Korean and Japanese correspondents before President Bill Clinton visits Seoul and Tokyo this month, he said North Korea-U.S. high-level talks will continue only when they are productive. If not, the United States will find other solution methods, Christopher said.

Clinton visits Seoul July 10-11 immediately after attending the G-7 summit in Tokyo. Pyongyang and Washington sit down for second round of high-level talks in Geneva from July 14 where the center issue is getting North Korea to receive international inspection on its two suspected sites believed to store nuclear materials.

Clinton will announce his new Asia policy in his speech while in Seoul promising continued U.S. presence there, according to Christopher.

The president will reaffirm U.S. commitment to existing mutual defense agreements with South Korea, Japan and other Asian nations, to positive trade relations and development of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), he said.

Christopher welcomed Seoul's measures for market transparency and liberalization, adding Clinton will be discussing closer cooperation in science and technology while in South Korea.

Kim Yong-sam: DPRK 'Manipulating' Talks

SK0207074193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0727 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] New York, July 2 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam warned the United States not to be "led on" by North Korea in upcoming high-level nuclear talks, THE NEW YORK TIMES [NYT] reported in an exclusive interview on Friday's edition. "Time is running short," he told NYT in the most specific assessment he gave on North Korea's nuclear capability. By early next year, North Korea will be able to produce plutonium in large enough quantities to produce several weapons, Kim was quoted as saying in the interview.

The paper, in the article titled "Seoul's Leader Says North Is Manipulating U.S. on Nuclear Issue," said Washington had taken a tougher view hitherto than Seoul, some officials hinting military action if a diplomatic route could not be found to end North Korea's nuclear program.

"Now the roles seem reversed," NYT said, "some Korean officials are concerned that the United States could get dragged into engaging in endless discussions with the North, veering into questions of when economic aid could begin to flow or the establishment of diplomatic relations."

Kim cautioned that North Korea was "manipulating" its current negotiations with the United States "to buy time to finish their project" to build nuclear weapons, NYT said.

This is a clear turnaround from three months ago when South Korean officials worried that Washington may be too aggressive in dealing with Pyongyang.

The paper quoted Kim as saying he hopes the United States "will not continue to be led on by North Korea" when the two sides begin another round of talks in Geneva in two weeks.

"His comments seemed to reflect a growing concern in Seoul that the Clinton administration had already offered much to the North—including legitimacy by engaging in the direct talks with the government of Kim Il-song for the first time since the end of the Korean war—in return for little," the paper reported.

Kim himself and majority of South Korean media registered concerns at the results of last round of North Korea-U.S. talks where Washington made a set of political promises, including the pledge not to use nuclear weapons and support for Korean reunification.

North Korea, in turn, said it is "suspending" its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). The question of international inspection on North Korea's most suspicious nuclear installations went unaddressed.

"Time is running short," NYT quoted Kim, adding that Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu earlier said North Korea should be given only another month of two before the issue moves to the U.N. Security Council.

Kim, fighting an image that he lacks experience in diplomacy and military affairs, is taking unprecedented hard-line attitude toward North Korea, the paper analyzed.

On domestic issues, the president said he was surprised to discover "how deeply corruption had embedded itself in government and society" and suggested his precedessor No Tae-u ignored evidence of such corruption.

His ongoing reforms are to make sure that "never again can this kind of corruption take root," Kim said.

U.S. To Close Two Bases in Next Three Years

SK0207032593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Washington, June 2 (YONHAP)—Two U.S. military installations in South Korea—Camp Mercer in Seoul and Camp Indian in Uijongbu—are among the 92 overseas U.S. bases the Pentagon is to shut down or reduce operations.

The two South Korean bases are to be shut down over the next three years, according to a Pentagon announcement Thursday.

Camp Mercer is one of the medium-sized bases of 200 to 1,000 troops while Camp Indian is smaller with less than 100 troops.

Two Arrested for Attempting To Visit DPRK

SK0207030193 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 93 p 3

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) said yesterday the two labor activists it arrested June 17 on charges of having attempted to visit North Korea met with North Korean agents in Berlin in April and May.

An NSP spokesman said that the two, Pak Tong-su, 28, and Chong In-kon, 29, prepared for their illegal visit to Pyongyang in Berlin under the guidance of North Korean agents Choe Kyong-chol, 34, and Chang Il-chung, 50.

The two labor activists from Seoul were introduced to the agents from Pyongyang through Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-song, leaders of Hanchongnyon [Federation of South Korean Youth in the United States], a student activists's group in Korea.

Announcing the outcome of the agency's investigation of the illegal visit attempt, the spokesman said that the two labor activists will be sent to the prosecution today for formal arrest on charges of conspiring to visit North Korea and meeting with agents from Pyongyang without permission.

According to the NSP, Pak, a former leader of the Seoul Laborers' Association, masterminded labor disputes at two manufacturing firms in Seoul and Kyonggi Province in 1985, forcing them to go bankrupt.

Chong worked for a labor activists' group in Seoul and was involved in a series of violent labor strifes in the late 1980s, according to the agency.

According to the spokesman, Pak and Chong decided to accumulate more ideological experience in the Communist North Korea early this year in their bid to gain control of the nation's labor movements.

They also aimed to rekindle the combative spirit in South Korea's labor movements which have been depressed since the inauguration of a civilian government this year.

Pak and Chong arrived in Berlin April 22 this year and met the two North Korean agents through Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-song, two Seoul students dispatched there by Hanchongnyon.

The North Korean agents, however, asked Pak and Chong to stay in Seoul until August 15 this year, saying that their immediate entry into the North might touch off harsh crackdowns on the so-called "Pan-Korean National Meeting" scheduled for Aug. 15 in Seoul, the spokesman said.

Since their arrival back in Seoul May 17, Pak and Chong have listened to North Korean shortwave broadcasts to study Kim Il-song's chuche ideology, the NSP mouthpiece said.

The spokesman added that the NSP would continue to investigate several figures suspected of having contacted Pak or Chong.

Russian Delegation Arrives To Observe Military

SK0207034293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—A Russian military delegation arrived here Friday to observe the Korean military education.

Colonel General Shein Boris Petrovich, who is also first deputy president of the Russian Military General Staff College, heads the delegation, which will visit the Defense Ministry and some military educational institutions during their six-day stay.

The visit, realized under a memorandum of understanding on military exchange signed last year, is to help promote mutual understanding on regional security of Northeast Asia, South Korean Defense Ministry officials said.

The Russians will also visit the Folk Village and the National Museum before leaving July 7.

Belgian Delegates Promote Investment in Flanders

SK0207030493 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 93 p 8

[Text] Flanders, a northwestern region in Belgium, invites Korean companies to invest in such sectors as microelectronics, distribution and shipbuilding, a high-ranking Belgian official said Wednesday.

"The moment is favorable for Korean and Flemish companies to cooperate as the world economy shows signs of recovery and our government is prepared to give foreign firms the best conditions to invest in promising industrial sectors," said Luc Van den Brande, minister-president of the government of Flanders.

Van den Brande came here Monday for a three-day visit, leading an economic delegation including cabinet members, representatives of Ernst & Young and officials from the Foreign Investment Office and the Regional Investment Co.

The Flemish mission has provided broad information about the business opportunities in Flanders and contacted Korean companies looking for business expansion in Europe.

The delegation held a seminar, to brief Korean businessmen on the region, economic assets and sectors to invest in, as well as on finance and tax systems there.

He advised Korean business concerns to invest in high value-added fields such as microelectronics and engineering.

The Flemish region, crossroads of Western Europe, is connected to other regions by an extensive transport networks of highways and railways.

Distribution centers there present an advantage to Korean businesses attempting to make inroads into the single European market which has more than 320 million consumers, according to him.

One Korean business concern already there is Daewoo Universal Refining, which processes about 60,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

The regional government's cooperation and the highly trained manpower there helped Daewoo to venture into the region without much difficulty, a Daewoo representative said at the seminar.

Van den Brande met with government officials and business representatives from Daewoo, Samsung and Kia Motors to promote investment in the Flemish region.

BAI Considers Questioning Ex-Presidents

SK0207025493 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 93 p 1

[Text] The Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) is considering questioning former Presidents No Tae-u and

Chon Tu-hwan in connection with the controversial switch in the selection of next-generation fighter jets under the Korea Fighter Program (KFP), a high-ranking BAI official said yesterday.

The BAI is also considering questioning Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae, the BAI official said.

The inspection arm of the government has reportedly secured solid evidence showing that the two former Presidents were involved in the controversial decision to change the KFP jets from F/A-18 to F-16, according to the official.

In addition, Kim Chong-whi, former senior presidential secretary for foreign and national security affairs, is under strong suspicion of being involved in irregularities concerning the $5 billion fighter purchase project, he said. Kim is known to be currently staying in the United States.

The board has not yet decided on how to question No, Chon and Kwon.

The BAI is not expected to summon the former Presidents for questioning but is likely to send No and Chon written questions or visit them for investigation, the BAI official said.

Meanwhile, Yi Sang-hun, former defense minister from 1989 to 1990, reportedly stated that No had instructed the switch of fighter jets. The board summoned and questioned Yi regarding the KFP yesterday, he said.

No allegedly instructed Yi to reconsider the original plan to purchase the F/A-18 fighter jets, the BAI official said.

The board will focus its investigation on whether No voluntarily made the instruction or whether Yi made an unjust recommendation for No to do so, he said.

The BAI is probing the nation's arms modernization project called the Yulgok Project, which includes the KFP.

Yulgok Project Causes Suspicions

SK0207025293 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 93 p 3

["News analysis" by staff reporter Pak In-chol]

[Text] The Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) is again in the news because of its move to investigate former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae in connection with the controversial Yulgok Project.

The BAI has been questioning former and incumbent defense officials since June 20 to confirm the irregularities it has allegedly discovered through its earlier investigation into the project.

This questioning of defense officials has led the BAI to suspect that huge amounts of money were paid in commissions to the two former Presidents by arms suppliers without the mediation of arms dealers or defense officials.

The officials have reportedly told BAI investigators that the controversial switching from F/A-18 to F-16 as the next-generation Korean fighter was decided by President No.

The BAI also feels the need to question Chon in connection with the decision to construct the so-called Peace Dam in northern Kangwon Province. Although it has not yet disclosed its position, the government's inspection arm appears to be weighing the possible repercussions resulting from its decision to investigate the two former Presidents. It also appears still unsure about how to question them.

As for Defense Minister Kwon, who is now in the United States for defense talks, the decision to question him was reportedly made before his departure.

The BAI has so far found nothing suspicious about Kwon, but, given the roles he played in the project before becoming defense minister, his questioning seems to be inevitable.

The Yulgok Project was initiated in 1974 by former President Pak Chong-hui, who wanted to seek military parity with North Korea.

For years, reporters who asked questions about the project were seen as unpatriotic. It was in the late 1980s that the term "Yulgok," named after a 16th-century scholar, became known to the general public.

Originally, the Armed Forces Special Inspection Group had been responsible for overseeing the arms improvement project, but in 1980 the Defense Security Command took over the role of auditor. Nevertheless, the role existed in name only because the President himself decided on such important matters as the selection of main weapons systems.

The year 1976 was meaningful for the Yulgok Project, as three important projects were implemented in that year. The government produced 374 armored vehicles under a technical agreement with an Italian firm and 219 500MD helicopters with technical assistance from the United States, while assembling and producing 65 F-5 Phantom fighters.

During the 1974-77 period, the government imported such U.S.-made weapons as Nike Hercules high-altitude air defense missiles, Vulcan low-altitude air defense guns, 155mm mobile howitzers and multiple launch rocket systems.

The nation succeeded in producing locally two important weapons—a missile and the K-1 tank—in 1978.

But critics say that the made missile, code-named "Hyunmu," turned out to be a demonstration toy

because it depended almost entirely on the United States for its parts and technology.

The Army still uses the K-1 tanks with their 105mm main guns, although foreign countries replaced the main gun size to 120mm years ago.

Under the $6 billion Korean Fighters Program, which was started in 1984 during the tenure of former President Chon, the government first selected F/A-18 as its next-generation fighter in 1989.

But No reversed this decision in 1991, raising suspicions that he was lobbied by General Dynamics, the supplier of F-16s.

General Dynamics officials said the company never had a slush fund for payoffs and had strong rules against ethical lapses.

But many Koreans suspect that a commission was paid in return for the contract to supply the fighters.

DP Letter Views Ex-President Choe's Coup Role

SK0207034593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—The opposition Democratic Party [DP] on Friday issued an open letter to Choe Kyu-ha, asking the former president about his role in the Dec. 12 coup d'etat in 1979 and the suppression of the May 18 democratization movement in Kwangju in 1990. The letter was released by the party's fact-finding committee on the Dec. 12 coup in a press conference.

The party asked Choe to answer the questions in an interview with the party between July 12-15 or in writing until July 24.

The party also asked whether he had been given by Korean or U.S. intelligence agencies or by the U.S. Embassy any information on "the unusual movements" of the then Defense Security Commander Chon Tu-hwan and his followers between Oct. 26 when President Pak Chong-hui was slain and Dec. 12. "Would you please clarify the allegation that in forming a new cabinet and reshuffling major military commanders after the Dec. 12 coup, you could not exercise your power as the president but followed just what Defense Security Commander Chon Tu-hwan said," the letter asked.

In addition, it asked Choe about the allegation that in May 1980, Defense Security Commander and acting Central Intelligence Agency Director Lt. Gen. Chon Tu-hwan questioned him in a high-handed manner about whether he had assisted a plot to assassinate Pak.

Choe was then asked to clarify the allegation that in August 1980, the then Capital Garrison Commander No Tae-u in arms intimidated him into resigning in Chongwadae, along with Kim Chong-yol, then member of Chon Tu-hwan's junta, on Chon's order.

Regarding the arrest of the then Martial Law Commander and Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hwa, the opposition party asked Choe when he was first asked to approve the arrest and what was the reason of the arrest Chon put down.

Parties Meet To Discuss Holding of By-Elections

SK0207024593 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 93 p 2

[Text] Negotiators of the rival political parties will meet tomorrow to discuss holding two by-elections for the National Assembly simultaneously in mid-August.

The by-elections are to fill vacancies following the death of Rep. Son Sung-tok elected from Chunchon in Kangwon Province and the resignation of Rep. Pak Chun-kyu from Taegu's East-B district.

Secretary-General Hwang Myong-su of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party said yesterday his party will propose the simultaneous holding of the elections, citing cost-saving.

The ruling DLP will also suggest that the elections take place in mid-August so political parties can make full preparations for them, Hwang said.

In a related movement, President Kim Yong-sam was quoted as saying that to hold by-elections separately would not be conducive to the effective operations of state affairs.

The remark came at a weekly meeting between President Kim and DLP chairman Kim Chong-pil at Chongwadae.

Since the Kim government was inaugurated in late February, by-elections have been held in April and June.

Kim Gives Speech on Five-Year Plan for 'New Economy'

SK0207021593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam issued a stern warning Friday against blind pursuit of group interest in disregard of public interest. Putting forward economic justice as the key motto, the president vowed heavier taxes on larger income and implementation of real-name financial system. Maximization of economic growth potential, improvement in international competitiveness and more public wealth are his main tasks, he said.

"We will never allow collective action resorting to violence to fulfill group interest or such action at the cost of the people," said Kim in a nationally-televised address.

The message, coming at a presidential session on the country's five-year plan for "a new economy," apparently pegged at volatile union situation at Hyundai companies and a recent dispute among Western and

herbal pharmacists who temporarily closed drug stores across the country in protest. [sentence as received]

"As president, I will carry out the responsibility of protecting the life and wealth of the people and the nation," he said.

"Reform of consciousness in all of us is as important as political and economic reform," said Kim to more than 250 people attending the session, ranging from prime minister to laborers and farmers.

"We must abandon the selfishness that only 'my' welfare counts. We have to nurture our awareness of co-prosperity," he said in the message imbued with pleas for everyone to share the economic burden.

Already economic indicators for the first half of this year are undermining the persuasiveness of Kim's plans. A report out Thursday said consumer prices went up 0.5 percent in June from last month for an aggregate 4.2 percent inflation for January-June period.

The government had said it will stop this year's inflation at 5 percent.

The five-year new economic plan aims for South Korea's membership to advanced nations, a "new Korea" as an economic giant, said Kim.

"I ask that public officials make a clean government through transparent public service, businessmen become pioneers to build world-class enterprises, and every worker a craftsman who seeks to become world's No. 1 in his or her field."

"I ask our farmers to be creative and self-reliant to make our agriculture more competitive, our housewives to be more austere," Kim pleaded. "I, as president, will run in the forefront of all this with all my might."

Economic justice is the key principle to his five-year plan, Kim explained, reaffirming his vow to take more taxes from bigger earners and to crack down on underground finances by enforcing real-name transactions. He will personally attend economic ministers' meeting once every month and listen to people's opinion the "new economy promotion committee" he will launch anew, Kim said.

To Request Business' Cooperation

SK0207053793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0513 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam holds his first meeting with the country's 26 top business leaders later Friday to seek their full commitment to help realize his economic plan.

Kim will explain key projects in the economic scenario for implementation during his five-year term, to be annnounced in a nationally televised statement in the morning [not further identified], to the leaders of business conglomerates and their role in them. He is expected to ask the business giants to lead the nation in its efforts to boost the economy based in the spirit of labor-management unity and pain-sharing.

The business leaders are said to be surprised by the invitation by Kim, who has been reluctant to meet them after declaring he would be different from former presidents and wouldn't receive a penny from the business community or render any favors that had alledgedly created uncomfortable relations between Chongwadae and business.

But President Kim moved to break the ice some four months after he took office, starting with a meeting between his Senior Presidential Economic Secretary Pak Chae-yun and 22 business leaders on June 27.

Pak set the business leaders at ease with a promise that the business community wouldn't be subject to anti-corruption inspection and sought their support for the government's economic programs.

Excited at the long-awaited encouragement from the president, most business leaders are likely to attend Kim's banquet and some have set aside their overseas business to fly in just for the meeting.

Among the guests are Samsung Group Chairman Yi Kon-hui, Lucky-Goldstar Group Chairman Ku Cha-kyong, Dongkuk Steel Group Chairman Chang Sang-tae, and Halla Group Chairman Chong In-yong, all returning from abroad.

The list also include Hyundai Group Chairman Chong Se-yong, who flew into Seoul from Ulsan where he was trying to solve the disputes with labor unions, and Dongbu Group Chairman Kim Chun-ki, who was excluded from all business-related meetings in Chongwadae and government after he was summoned for badly dealing with labor conflicts in his company.

Kim is expected to express his determination to pursue reforms and future-oriented anti-corruption drive and promise to exert all his might to realize the country's paramount task of revitalizing its economy.

Burma

Intelligentsia, Technocrats Continue Talks

BK0207103693 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] National Convention delegates group representing the intelligentsia and technocrats today continued their panel discussion on the prescription of fundamental principles of state that should be included in the state constitution at 1000 this morning at meeting hall No. 3 in the Kyaikkasan Grounds, Yangon [Rangoon].

The panel discussion was chaired by U Tin Maung, director general of the Pension Department, while U Han Htu acted as secretary of the meeting.

After an explanation on the prescription of the fundamental principles of state that should be included in the state constitution by the chairman, the following delegates held discussion and presented suggestions: Daw Po, professor of the Yangon University's Department of Myanmar [Burmese] Language; Dr. Hla Myint, principal of the Pegu Degree College; U Thaung Han, painter; Henzada U Myint Wai, artist; and U Ohn Kyaw, accordion player. After the discussion and presentation, the chairman gave the closing speech. The meeting ended at 1115 in the morning and it was decided to continue the discussions at 1000 on 7 July.

Khin Nyunt Receives Japanese MP 1 Jul

BK0107143493 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Jul 93

[text] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], received retired General Mr. (Shigato Nagano), Japanese member of parliament and former Army commander in chief of the Japanese Self Defense Forces, and his party at the Defense Ministry's Dagon Hall at 0800 today.

Present at the ceremony were U Nyunt Swe, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Thura U Aung Htet, director general of Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Minister Receives Malaysian Economic Delegation

BK0207103293 Rangoon Radio Burma in English 0700 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Text] Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brigadier General Abel yesterday afternoon received the Malaysian economic delegation headed by Mr. Daim Zainuddin, economic adviser to the Malaysian Government, at the Office of the Foreign Investment Commission.

The six-member Malaysian delegation was accompanied the Malaysian Ambassador to the Union Of Myanmar [Burma], Mr. John Tenewi Nuek. Discussions on matters such as expansion of bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries and participation of Malaysian entrepreneurs in the new market economy of Myanmar were held in a cordial and friendly manner.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Lack of Trained Manpower Hampers Diversification

BK2906122893 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 4 Jun 93 p 1

[By Malai Hassan Othman]

[Text] The lack of trained manpower, particularly in technical fields and in entrepreneurship is causing constraints on Brunei's economic diversification efforts.

And according to the government's Sixth Development Plan, human resources development will be given top priority with special attention to optimise manpower utilisation.

The creation of employment opportunities and productive use of manpower, noted the government are essential conditions for the success of Brunei's diversification and industrialisation programmes.

Brunei's labour force is expected to increasc to 119,100 in 1995 from 81,100 in 1986, growing at 4.4 percent per annum.

The local labour force of 52,900 in 1986 is expected to grow to 81,100 by 1995, while temporary labour force of 28,000 in the same year is projected to reach 38,000 by 1995.

It was also anticipated tha' the participation rate of the local male labour force will increase from 73 percent in 1986 to 77 percent in 1995 and their female counterparts from 37.2 percent to 40.5 percent in the same period.

The government estimated that some 3,000 degree holders and about 4,000 certificate diploma holders would be required for Brunei's economic growth in the coming years.

The government's efforts will be made to reduce unemployment, especially amongst the youths.

Brunei unemployment rate was at 2.2 percent in 1981. It increased to 6.5 percent in 1986, while unemployment rate for 1986 to 1990 is not made available in the report.

Meanwhile, Brunei anticipates a relatively better growth rate in the coming years despite the current uncertainty in the international economic environment and the emerging domestic resource constraints.

The government expects a better average annual growth rate than the 1.2 percent achieved in the second half of the eighties.

Oil and gas industry will continue to play a dominant role in the economy.

In spite of the conservation policy, the search for new reserves as well as alternative sources of energy will be further intensified.

More than [Bruneian] $500 million has also been allocated in the Sixth Plan to boost development in the agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry, and commerce sector.

Malaysia

Minister: UN Decision on Bosnia 'Regretful'

BK0207094693 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Malaysia feels the UN Security Council's rejection of a resolution to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia is tantamount to denying Bosnian Muslims the right to defend themselves. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said the decision is most regretful and unfortunate for the Bosnians. It shows as though the Security Council no longer has any concern.

Speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur, he said it is the Bosnians' right to defend themselves as an independent and sovereign group affiliated to the UN but the Security Council does not seem to understand this. [passage omitted]

Macedonia Granted 'Full Recognition'

BK0107104293 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0922 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 1 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Macedonia has become the fourth republic of the former Yugoslavia to be recognised by Malaysia.

A Foreign Ministry statement said Thursday the government decided to accord full recognition to Macedonia after the United Nations accepted it as its 181st member on April 8.

Malaysia already recognises the three former Yugoslav republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia.

Minister: Only Barisan Nasional Can Develop Sabah

BK2906031893 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim said Sabah has the capacity of being turned into the most developed state in Malaysia, but the Parti Bersatu Sabah [Sabah United Party], PBS was unable to do it. He said that only the Barisan Nasional can bring development to the state and that is why the people of Sabah must support UMNO [United Malays National Organization] in the next election. It was high time the people gave a mandate to UMNO and the Barisan Nasional to rule Sabah. He said that Sabah was once rich and had contributed a lot to Malaysia; therefore, it would be unwise to allow Sabah not to be included in the development programs in Malaysia.

Speaking at a gathering in Kota Belud, he said that the people of Sabah should not be allowed to live in backwardness while the country is making a name for itself as one of the advanced countries in the world. He said that currently Malaysia is registered as one of the countries whose economies are rapidly developing. However, the rate of unemployment is still high and development projects are not being implemented in Sabah.

Datuk Sri Anwar said that Sabah is still backward because the ruling party in the state, the PBS, is not intensifying efforts to bring the development that is needed by the local people.

Palm Oil Expertise Offered to Kazakhastan

BK2606154293 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Deputy Minister of Primary Commodities Datuk Haji Tengku Mahmud Mansor has opened a seminar on palm oil in Alma-Ata, Kazakhastan. The text of his speech was released in Kuala Lumpur.

He said that Malaysia is ready to share palm oil and cotton seed oil technology and expertise with Kazakhstan. It is also willing to provide technical assistance to Kazakhastan in the manufacturing of cooking oil and margerine. He said the Malaysian Palm Oil Research Institute could lend technical experts to Kazakhastan for that purpose.

Kazakhastan produces about 85,000 tons of vegetable oil, and they are mainly from sunflower seeds, cotton seeds, and soybeans.

Minister Datuk Haji Tengku Mahmud has also suggested that a portion of palm oil be mixed with cotton seed oil to produce oil that has more nutrititive values.

Gas Company Secures Loan for Distribution Project

BK2606082093 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Gas Malaysia has raised a 380-million ringgit syndicated loan from 11 banks to finance 27 percent of the natural gas distribution system project. The project financing facility is divided into three branches, namely, a floating-rate term, a time loan of 90 million ringgit, revolving credit of 90 million ringgit and a bank guarantee of 200 million ringgit. The (?closing term) loan and revolving credit facilities amounting to 180 million ringgit is provided by a consortium of 11 banks.

Speaking to newsmen after the loan-signing ceremony, the chairman of Gas Malaysia, Mr. Ibrahim Zainuddin, said (?Singapore technology) will be used to lay 179 kilometers of gas transmission pipeline. To date, 30 km of pipeline have been installed under the project. At the end of the (?20-year) project period, a total of 3,700 km would have been installed.

Singapore

Indonesian Defense Chief Meets Premier 30 Jun

BK3006140693 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] The visiting Indonesian defense chief, General Feisal Tanjung, called on Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong this morning. This is his first official visit here since his appointment in May. Gen. Feisal, who is here on a four-day visit, earlier met Defense Minister Dr. Yeo Ning Hong.

First of Nine New Minehunters Launched in Sweden

BK2706133193 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Jun 93 p 3

[By Mathew Pereira]

[Text] The first of the Singapore Navy's new mine countermeasure vessels (MCMVs) was launched in Sweden by Mrs. Yeo Ning Hong, the wife of Singapore's defence minister, on Thursday.

Christened RSS [Republic of Singapore Ship] Bedok, it is one of four such vessels which the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN) is acquiring to protect and keep Singapore's sea lanes of communication open.

The other three minehunters are the RSS Kallang, RSS Katong, and RSS Punggol.

The 47-metre-long ships weighing 360 tons each are highly manoeuvrable and can detect, locate, identify, and destroy mines.

They can reach speeds of up to 15 knots and are each equipped with a 40 mm Bofors gun and computerised navigation and minehunting information systems.

They also carry remote-operated underwater mine disposal vehicles.

The Ministry of Defence [Mindef] said in a press statement that the narrow and shallow sea lanes around Singapore are vulnerable to mining and that the minehunters will keep this economic lifeline open and safe.

The Swedish-built RSS Belok is being outfitted and will undergo sea trials later this year before it is delivered to Singapore early next year.

The hulls of the other three ships were also built in the Karlskronvarvet Shipyard in Sweden, but will be outfitted here by Singapore Shipbuilding Engineering (SSE).

One is being outfitted in Singapore and the other two will be delivered to Singapore at intervals over the next few years.

A project team comprising officers and engineers from the Defence Material Organisation (a member of the Defence Technology Group, Mindef) and the RSN designed and developed the ships.

The ships' names were picked from a selection of entries sent in by participants of the Navy's "Name Hunt" contest launched in January.

Present at the launch of the first MCMV in Sweden were the minister for defence, Dr. Yeo Ning Hong; the Swedish defence minister, Mr. Anders Bjorck; the chief of Navy, Colonel Kwek Siew Jin; and senior Mindef, RSN and Royal Swedish Navy officers.

Dr. Yeo, who is on a three-day visit to Sweden, called the launching of the RSS Bedok "another symbol of the close defence relations between Sweden and Singapore."

"Our two countries share many similarities. Both of us are small nations in regions of larger nations," he noted.

"Both of us are committed to defence in order that our people may continue to live in peace and prosperity."

Editor Charged in Secrets Case

BK2006101293 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 19-20 Jun 93 p 1

[Text] SINGAPORE—The case of four men accused of breaching the Official Secrets Act (OSA) took a dramatic turn yesterday when a fifth person was charged just days before the trial of the four was to begin.

BUSINESS TIMES' [BT] Technology Editor Kenneth George James, 45, was charged yesterday morning with having illegally received and communicated the government's flash estimate of economic growth in the second quarter last year. James pleaded not guilty.

And in another twist, the lawyer of one of the four original accused asked at a pretrial hearing yesterday afternoon to be discharged from the case. Tan Kok Quan, counsel for Crosby Securities research director Raymond Foo Jong Chen, said a conflict of interest had arisen in the last few days.

Mr Tan told Senior District Judge Richard Magnus: "Certain matters have occured during the last few days which have put me in a conflicting situation. Regretfully, I am compelled to withdraw from further representing Mr Foo."

He said his move was necessitated by "acts which developed quite unexpectedly and unwittingly", and that he had told his client on Wednesday about his desire to

quit the case. He added: "I must stress that this application is not made because of any disagreement between my client and me as to the conduct of his defence."

Asked by the court for his comments on Mr Tan's discharge, Foo said: "I understood his decision was personal and had nothing to do with the merits of the case." Foo said he was in the process of appointing another lawyer and would be ready for trial by Monday.

The trial has, however been postponed so that the prosecution's application for James to be tried together with the four men can be heard next Friday. Counsel for all the five accused will be present at that hearing.

Other than Foo, the original accused are Tharman Shanmugaratnam, 35, director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore's economics department; Manu Bhaskaran, 34, Crosby Securities' economic research director, and BT editor Patrick Daniel, 38.

The four men were charged last December with a total of nine breaches of the OSA. These relate to a BT report on June 29 last year which quoted the second quarter flash estimate. The figure was released officially only some weeks later.

At the pre-trial hearing yesterday, Deputy Public Prosecutor Errol Foenander said James had been charged "due to certain developments". He did not elaborate.

James is charged with having received the flash estimate from Bhaskaran between June 19 and June 24 last year and communicating it to Daniel between June 24 and June 29. James, who was until this year BT's Economics Correspondent, had been named in the December charges against Bhaskaran and Daniel.

A good part of the hearing yesterday had to do with whether the trial of the original four accused should proceed as scheduled. The judge noted that the court had been booked for two weeks and had already been equipped with microphones and recording equipment.

Arguing that there be no adiournment, C R Rajah, counsel for Tharman, said it would be inconvenient to the other four if the trial were postponed because a fifth man had just been charged.

Michael Khoo, representing Bhaskaran, said the charges hanging over his client were very serious and the case should be heard as scheduled.

K Shanmugam, for Daniel, said since neither the prosecution nor any of the defence lawyers were applying for an adjournment, there was no reason to postpone the trial.

Mr Foenander said the prosecution was ready for a joint trial of all five accused if James' counsel, Harry Elias, was ready. "But since Mr Elias needs time, I will not object to an application for an adjournment," he said.

Mr Elias said the question of an adjournment did not arise for him at this point as there had first to be settled the prosecution's application for a joint trial of his client with the other four men.

Asked by the judge if he could proceed with James' defence on Monday, Mr Elias said he could not do so "in all fairness to my client". He said he had not had time to acquaint himself with the facts of the case and to consult with James as the latter had been charged just hours ago.

The five accused each faces a maximum sentence of two years jail or a fine of S$2,000, or both.

Cambodia

Ranariddh Introduces New Cabinet 1 Jul

BK0207100393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Speech by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, cochairman of the Council of Ministers of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia, at the 1 July session of the Constituent Assembly in Phnom Penh—recorded]

[Text] My respects to Samdech [Son Sann's title] chairman of the Representatives Assembly; my respects to His Excellency the first vice chairman of the Representatives Assembly and His Excellency the second vice chairman of the Representatives Assembly; my respects to Their Excellencies and Madames the honorable members of the Representatives Assembly; my respects to His Excellency Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of His Excellency the UN secretary general; my respects to Their Excellencies and Madames the representatives of great friendly countries present here: I would like first to thank Samdech chairman of the Representatives Assembly for permitting me to make this statement asking the Representatives Assembly to confirm the cabinet of our Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC], and also for permitting, after my turn, His Excellency Hun Sen, cochairman of the PNGC, to present the government's program of action to our Representatives Assembly.

First of all, I would like to ask the permission of Samdech chairman and Their Excellencies the members of our Representatives Assembly to recall that on the historic day of 14 June, the Constituent Assembly unanimously and with a historic solemnity adopted the following resolution:

1. To confer on the august prince father, His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the position of full-fledged and legal head of state of Cambodia. [applause]

2. To confer on the august prince father, the revered father of the nation, full powers and all prerogatives in his capacity as the august head of state to fully enable him to save the nation and lead it back to prosperity and

glory as in the time of Sangkum Reas Niyum [Sihanouk's Popular Socialist Party]. [applause]

Based on the historic resolution of the Constituent Assembly which represents Cambodia's sovereignty, the august prince father made a statement known as the Communique of the Royal Palace dated 18 June 1993, which reads as follows:

1. In light of the full regime conferred on him by Cambodia's Constituent Assembly through the resolution of 14 June 1993, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the august head of state, has decided that from now on our Cambodia will become a liberal democracy with a clear-cut constitutional system. [applause]

On this most legitimate basis, the same Communique of the Royal Palace says:

2. This morning, 14 June, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the august head of state of Cambodia, appointed HRH Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Hun Sen cochairmen of the PNGC. [applause]

This appointment has received the full approval and support of the leaders of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, Cambodian People's Party [CPP], and Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party [BLDP]. The cochairmen of the PNGC jointly chose and appointed the cabinet members of this PNGC, namely its state ministers, ministers, and deputy ministers, from political parties elected by the people [pracheachon] of Cambodia—who from now on will be called citizens [prachearas] of Cambodia, who are supreme. These parties are the FUNCINPEC Party, the CPP, the BLDP, and the MOULINAKA [National Liberation Movement of Cambodia] Party. After it is drafted, the PNGC must be introduced to the Constituent Assembly. So, today we are introducing this government to win a vote of confidence from the assembly of the legitimate representatives of the supreme citizens of Cambodia.

HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the august head of state of Cambodia, will apply his signature on the decree appointing the PNGC headed by HRH Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Hun Sen if at least 61 of the 120 members of the Cambodian Constituent Assembly give a vote of confidence to this PNGC. I thereby would like to ask Your Excellencies and Madames to confirm this government. At first, we resolved that we would accept or reject the government by a two-thirds majority vote. However, today at the suggestion of Samdech chairman of our Representatives Assembly, the Representatives Assembly—that is, all of you ladies and gentlemen—has decided that we are going to vote by a show of hands. Consequently, I ask Your Excellencies, Samdech, and all Representatives Assembly members, to consider this provision in the Communique of the Royal Palace null and void.

In light of the essentials of this communique that I have already read to Samdech chairman and all members of the Representatives Assembly, today I, Norodom Ranariddh, my cochairman His Excellency Hun Sen, and all members of the PNGC are honored to be introduced to Samdech chairman, Your Excellencies the vice chairmen, and all members of our Representatives Assembly. I hope that we will get from you, symbol of the nation's democracy, your approval, sympathy, support, and confidence for our PNGC as the legal provisional national government.

Now, I am very honored to present to you, Samdech chairman, Your Excellencies the vice chairmen, Excellencies and Madames the members of our Representatives Assembly, the composition of the PNGC as follows:

Cochairmen: Prince Norodom Ranariddh, that is, yours truly; [applause] His Excellency Hun Sen. [applause]
Deputy prime ministers: His Excellency Keat Chhon [applause], and His Excellency Ung Phan. [applause]
State ministers: His Excellency Ing Kiet [applause], His Excellency Hor Namhong [applause], and His Excellency Van Molivan, who is absent today.
Office of the Council of Ministers: His Excellency Sok An, minister [applause]; His Excellency Veng Sereivut, minister [applause]; His Excellency Sum Manit, deputy minister [applause]; and His Excellency Neou Kanon, deputy minister. [applause]
1. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Wildlife, and Fisheries: His Excellency Kong Sam-ol, minister [applause]; His Excellency Loy Sumchheang, deputy minister. [applause]
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation: Prince Norodom Sirivut, minister [applause]; His Excellency Uch Kim-an, deputy minister. [applause]
3. Ministry of National Defense: Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Hun Sen, ministers [applause]; His Excellency Tie Banh, deputy minister [applause]; and His Excellency Tie Chamrat, deputy minister. [applause]
4. Ministry of Women, Youth Affairs, and Sports: His Excellency Keat Sokun, minister [applause]; His Excellency Om Rasadi, deputy minister. [applause]
5. Ministry of Information and Press: His Excellency Khieu Kanharit, minister [applause]; His Excellency Ek Sareivut, deputy minister. [applause]
6. Ministry of Transport: His Excellency So Khun, minister [applause]; His Excellency Nu Sangkhan, deputy minister. [applause]
7. Ministry of Energy and Mines: His Excellency Ing Kiet, minister [applause]; His Excellency It Prang, deputy minister. [applause]
8. Ministry of Tourism: His Excellency Eng Roland, minister [applause]; His Excellency Sam Prummanea, deputy minister. [applause]
9. Ministry of Relations with the National Assembly: His Excellency Say Bori, minister [applause]; His Excellency (Khieu Rada), deputy minister. [applause]
10. Ministry of Religious Affairs: His Excellency Chhim Siekleng, minister [applause]; His Excellency Chhon Eam, deputy minister. [applause]

11. Ministry of Environment: His Excellency Mok Maret, minister [applause]; His Excellency Tau Senghuo, deputy minister. [applause]
12. Ministry of Post and Communications: His Excellency Ing Huot, minister [applause]; His Excellency Phan Phin, deputy minister. [applause]
13. Ministry of Planning: His Excellency Chea Chanto, minister [applause]; His Excellency Lay Prohoah, deputy minister. [applause]
14. Ministry of Commerce: His Excellency Va Huot, minister [applause]; His Excellency Lu Laysreng, deputy minister. [applause]
15. Ministry of the Interior and National Security: Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Hun Sen, ministers [applause]; His Excellency Dit Munti, deputy minister [applause]; His Excellency Yu Hokkri, deputy minister [applause]; His Excellency Sin Sen, deputy minister [applause]; and His Excellency Tuon Chay, deputy minister. [applause]
16. Ministry of Public Service: His Excellency Prak Sok, minister [applause]; His Excellency Tan Seanto, deputy minister. [applause]
17. Ministry of Justice: His Excellency Chem Snguon, minister [applause]; Madame Sam Kanitha, deputy minister. [applause]
18. Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts: His Excellency Nut Narang, minister [applause]; His Excellency Michel Tranet, deputy minister—he is absent today.
19. Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare: His Excellency Suy Sem, minister [applause]; His Excellency Kan Man, deputy minister. [applause]
20. Ministry of Public Works: His Excellency Ing Kiet, minister [applause]; His Excellency Tram Iv-toek, deputy minister. [applause]
21. Ministry of Public Health: His Excellency Hong Sun-huot, minister [applause]; His Excellency Chhea Thang, deputy minister. [applause]
22. Ministry of Finance: His Excellency Sam Rangsi, minister [applause]; His Excellency Cham Prasit, deputy minister. [applause]
23. Ministry of Veterans: His Excellency Prum Neakareach, minister [applause]; His Excellency Chhay Than, deputy minister. [applause]
24. Ministry of Education: His Excellency Mom Chimhuy, minister [applause]; His Excellency Kun Kimteng, deputy minister. [applause]
25. Ministry of Rural development: His Excellency Thach Reng, minister [applause]; His Excellency Chhea Song, deputy minister. [applause]
26. Ministry of Higher Education and Technology: His Excellency Tol Lah, minister [applause]; His Excellency Heng Vong-bunchhat, deputy minister. [applause]
27. Ministry of Industry: His Excellency Pu Sothirak, minister [applause]; His Excellency Hul Lim, deputy minister. [applause]

I also would like to inform the National Assembly that, separately, His Excellency Thao Pengleat has been appointed governor general of the National Bank of Cambodia. [applause]

That is the entire cabinet list of the PNGC. Now, I ask the permission of Samdech chairman of the Representatives Assembly, Your Excellencies the vice chairmen of the Representatives Assembly, and Your Excellencies and Madames the members of the Representatives Assembly to allow His Excellency Hun Sen, cochairman of the Council of Ministers, to present the program of action of the PNGC. [applause]

Hun Sen Presents PNGC Policy to Assembly

BK0207112793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Speech by Hun Sen, cochairman of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia, at the opening of the Constituent Assembly's 1 July session in Phnom Penh—recorded]

[Text] Dear Samdech [honorary title given by Sihanouk to Son Sann] Chairman, Your Excellencies Vice Chairmen, Prince Kromluong, Princes, Princesses, Excellencies, ladies, gentlemen, Your Excellency special representative of the UN secretary general, and all foreign guests. The prince kromluong has already presented the cabinet lineup to the assembly. Now, in order to make the National Assembly aware of the tasks to be undertaken by the government in the next three months, I would like to be permitted to read the plan of action of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC].

In the current political situation, our Cambodia is stepping forward along the path of a liberal multiparty democracy with which a great many political parties are carrying out political activities to compete legally and peacefully and implement political and socioeconomic liberalism. Political life and security in the society, the reinforcement of the policy of national unification and reconciliation, the guarantee of the respect for human rights and fundamental freedom, and the rehabilitation and promotion of the national economy initiated by the prince head of state—the sacred father of the national reconciliation and liberal democracy—are the main objective of the PNGC.

In this context, with the concurrence of the political parties that have received voices of support from the people in the recent elections, the PNGC formed to administer the country during the transitional period comes here to request the confidence of the respected assembly members, who represent the national sovereignty, and wishes to present its working program as follows:

I. Policy:

A. Internal policy: Peace and liberal democracy have already emerged. The PNGC is duty-bound to do everything possible to facilitate the assembly's work to achieve Cambodia's constitution in conformity with the aspiration of the people. Shortly after the holding of the

elections, there were political disturbances that created social anarchy in some areas where the people became nervous and agitated due to the problems of security, occupation, and ownership. As such, in the three months ahead, the government will make every effort to establish the national army and security forces and take measures to guarantee to the maximum the public stability, security, and order. Along with this, the government will emphatically guarantee that there will be no vengeful acts and revision of the current legal private ownership and occupation of each citizen. This is aimed at calming the people down and encouraging them to carry out their works and productive activities. The government will also ensure that human rights are respected and corrupt practices are wiped out.

The PNGC will also improve and make the judicial system absolutely independent, create appeals courts, and provide more judges to provincial and municipal tribunals in order to increase work efficiency in a timely manner. As for the administrative structure and institutions, they will be reexamined and streamlined in keeping with the development in the situation concerning our country, which is now under a liberal democratic regime.

B. Foreign policy: Cambodia's foreign policy is based on independence, peace, friendship, (?permanent) neutrality, and nonalignment. The policy is to establish the relations of friendship with all countries, especially the neighboring countries, on the basis of equality, mutual interests, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonaggression, and cooperation. It is also to support the process of turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, freedom, neutrality, and cooperation. Along with this, Cambodia will establish a good relationship with international institutions with the aim of rehabilitating and rebuilding the country and nation. All eventual conflicts between Cambodia and other countries will be settled through peaceful means. The PNGC will reorganize Cambodian embassies and appoint ambassadors to the friendly countries as necessary and according to its ability. The government will begin its efforts to gradually examine and solve the immigrant issue as well.

II. Economy: The government will focus its efforts on solving important issues with a view to promoting activities that constitute the foundation of national economy.

A. Agriculture: Favorable conditions will be created for peasants to produce rainy-season rice and supreme attention will be paid to the following main factors:
— Water: Possibilities will be mustered to pump water and repair and restore irrigation systems;
— Fertilizers and insecticides: Importation of fertilizers and insecticides not affecting the environment will be encouraged. The fertilizers and insecticides will be speedily and timely distributed to users during the production season. Efforts will be exerted to solve the issues of vegetable seeds and animal species and to ensure security so as to allow the people to carry out their production activities in the suitable regions.

Also, efforts will be concentrated on safeguarding forest resources through the scrupulous implementation of the laws on forest exploitation. Measures will be taken to strengthen enforcement of laws on aquatic products, especially during the prohibited spawning season. Further appropriate measures will be found to solve the problem of distributing land to newly repatriated compatriots.

B. Rubber exploitation: Recent anarchy will be put to an end, the existing rubber plants will be maintained, and production of rubber will be technically boosted in order to increase the quantity and quality of rubber produce. Projects will be formulated to change the structure and management of rubber plantations.

C. Rural development: Implementation of the family production program will be further promoted, repatriated people will be assisted, and educational programs at all levels will be organized.

D. Industry: Conditions will be created to promote efficiency in the production process of state or private factories and enterprises with the aim of guaranteeing the quality, reasonable prices, and timely production and management in order to meet the people's needs. The policy of promoting, improving, and protecting locally manufactured products will be implemented and efforts will continue to encourage handicraft production.

E. Energy and mines: The problem of lack of electricity in townships, especially Phnom Penh, will be effectively resolved, and assistance from the international community will be sought to speedily restore this sector. Fuel of international quality and standards will be provided in sufficient quantity with the exploration of minerals and offshore or inland oil.

F. Public works—public works, communications, transportation, and post: Communications infrastructures will be repaired to facilitate and improve transportation, river beds will be further dredged to facilitate the traffic of ships and freighters, telecommunications networks will be restored, and the private sector will be encouraged to invest in this area. Road structure and sanitation in Phnom Penh and other provinces will be immediately fixed, and safety and order will be ensured for travel and transportation by railroads, roads, rivers, (?sea), and air. The capacity of the Phnom Penh port will be increased while the capacity of the Sihanoukville port will be restored.

G. Tourism: The tourism program will be further implemented based importantly on cultural treasures and pleasant natural sites, quality of hotels and tourism-related services will be improved, and existing tourist sites will be further restored.

H. Trade: The policy of assisting and supporting prices of farming produce will be formulated and traffic of

goods in the country will be facilitated and protected with appropriate measures against malpractice along the roads that cause prices of goods to go up, exceeding their real values. External trade activities will be further promoted, timber exports will be controlled in accordance with the laws and regulations in force, and all tax evasion and smuggling across the country will be eliminated.

I. Finance and banking: An economic stabilization program will be implemented in order to stop inflation, maintain prices of goods, and stabilize the value of the riel currency. Documents and regulations concerning the economy, finance, and taxes will be completed and amended to increase economic effectiveness and protect the pulic property and state interests. Revenue for the state budget will be correctly collected and deposited in the national treasury, and expenditure will be scrupulously audited. The banking system will be adjusted in line with the legitimate market economy to promote the sectors of agriculture, industry, trade, services, handicraft, and development.

J. Investment: Local investment will be encouraged while foreign investment will be permitted by maintaining the spirit of respecting and placing national interests above all else. Investment laws will be amended to comply with the market economy situation in order to primarily protect national interests.

K. Environment: A program to educate the people about the importance of protecting the environment, forests, lakes, rivers, the sea, air, sea beds, underground areas, (?plants and animals), and so on will be organized and implemented. (?Documents) will be drawn up to protect the environment. The effect on the environment, production sector, natural resources exploitation sector, and other important sectors will be pondered.

L. International cooperation: Relations with foreign countries, financial organizations, and international institutions will be further made effective and normalized. (?First of all), implementation plans to receive and use aid in accordance with the planned target and in a timely manner will be formulated. The agreement concluded with the Asian Development Bank on restoring the energy sector, agriculture, communications, and education will be implemented. Further efforts will be exerted to attract the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, international financial institutions, and other countries' governments. Further endeavors will be directed to attract and use humanitarian aid from humanitarian and nongovernmental organizations effectively.

M. Labor and daily wages: Attention will be paid to solving the problem of finding jobs for laborers, amending and implementing labor laws, fostering education to increase work productivity, fixing appropriate salaries to guarantee living standards, and taking measures to stabilize prices of goods and services for users and suppliers.

III. Welfare, education, health, culture, and information:

A. Welfare: The people's well-being will be promoted and efforts will be exerted to muster all measures to assist those having lower living conditions with the aim of gradually reducing the gap between them and those having a higher living standard. Also, efforts will be displayed to progressively ensure and create social justice. Living conditions of disabled people, war veterans, orphans, widows, and homeless elders will be immediately improved and disabled persons' working capability will be further restored. Encouragement and conditions will be created to provide jobs for women and a policy to protect women's rights and elevate their roles in society will be further implemented. Youths will be counselled to behave with morality and responsibility to benefit society in accordance with their strength, beliefs, and rights. National sports activities will again be promoted and expanded, and suitable measures will be taken to eliminate illegal gambling that causes serious adverse consequences to the national community.

B. Education: Final study exams will be correctly organized, and essential materials and techniques will be prepared for the coming school year with the aim of effectively solving issues of education at all levels, especially those at the primary-school level. Private sector will be encouraged to establish vocational training schools, teaching staffs will be further provided with proficiency courses to improve the quality of education, and curriculum will be organized by strengthening [word indistinct] and scientific character aimed at serving the needs of the national reconciliation policy and economic development.

C. Health: The people's health will be protected and cared for, especially the health of women and children. Efforts will be made to solve the issue of medicines for the people, in particular by producing medicines in the country. Many contagious diseases, such as malaria and hemorrhagic fever, will be prevented and measures will be taken to stop the spread of venereal diseases, especially AIDS. Sanitation will be promoted and a supply of clean water to townships will be guaranteed.

D. Culture and information: Protection of national patrimony and national cultural heritage will be firmly implemented. Buddhism, which is the state religion, will be elevated, and freedom to believe in other religions, such as Islam and Christianity, will be guaranteed. National traditions and customs will be safeguarded and developed. Sufficient information will be objectively publicized on a timely basis for the people, especially during the transition.

During the historical transitional period when the country and nation are facing both difficult and complicated problems, the government wishes to appeal to the sense of patriotism and unbending national solidarity between the government and the entire people of all political persuasions across the country to restore and rebuild a Cambodia endowed with peace, stability, and

security by adhering to the wisdom of the prince father, head of state, in his mission to achieve national reconciliation and compromise. All administrative institutions, services, offices, and armed units of the incumbent administrative structure and all parties are urged to keep intact essential materials and state and public property, including immovable and movable properties and materials of their institutions and units. Those properties should not be left damaged or become lost, and attempts to unscrupulously make use of all the property without competence should be avoided at all costs. All violations and abuses will be punished according to the laws in force.

The government wishes to appeal to countries the world over and the international community to assist and support activities pursued by the PNGC for the cause of peace, national reconciliation, and rehabilitation and restoration of Cambodia.

Presenting the working program above, the PNGC has introduced only the tasks that will be undertaken during the next three months. Actually, rehabilitation and development of the country and nation, which has been radically ruined for more than two decades, require a suitable strategy and a long time to realize. With the intention of requesting confidence from the respected assembly members, male and female alike, who represent the national sovereignty, the PNGC wishes to present the aforementioned plan of action for their information. Thank you.

Indonesia

Islamic Students Protest U.S. Attack on Iraq

BK0207102293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] JAKARTA, July 2 (AFP)—At least 200 Islamic students staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy here Friday to protest the U.S. attack on Iraq, condemning it as a "serious human rights violation."

Members of the Jakarta branch of the Islamic Association of University Students (HMI) carried anti-U.S. banners and ripped up pictures of U.S. President Bill Clinton.

The students—including veiled women—tried to get in the embassy to talk with the U.S. ambassador but rejected an embassy official's offer to allow in one representative.

At least 20 armed police officials stood guard in front of the embassy gate.

"The U.S. attack is a serious human rights violation and belittles the sovereignty of a country," student leader Nurmansyah Effendi Tanjung said.

U.S. aggression against a sovereign country was clear proof that international law had been violated, he said, adding that the action "could threaten other countries' sovereignty... and endanger the universal value of humanity."

Tanjung said the United Nations should take action to create peace in the world and not "only obey the U.S. and its allies."

He also appealed to Indonesia as the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement to take concrete steps against "U.S. human rights violations."

After failing to meet the ambassador after a one-hour protest, the students marched on to the U.N. office.

U.S. aircraft fired at an anti-aircraft site in southern Iraq Tuesday, two days after launching 23 cruise missiles at the Iraqi intelligence headquarters in Baghdad, in retaliation for an alleged plot by Iraq to assasinate former U.S. president George Bush.

Indonesian President Suharto expressed his deep concern Monday at the attack and said he hoped Baghdad and Washington would refrain from moves that could aggravate the situation.

Murdiono on Suharto-Clinton Meeting in Tokyo

BK0207111293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1025 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 2 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto will hold meetings with United States President Bill Clinton during his three-day visit to Tokyo starting on July 4, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono said here on Friday .

Technical discussions between Indonesia and related parties including Japan on the exact time for the meeting is still underway, Murdiono said.

Opportunities are still open for other G-7 leaders to have talks with President Suharto, Murdiono said. Other G-7 leaders had also expressed their desire to meet with Suharto, but Murdiono said everything still have to be arranged due to limited time.

The meeting between Suharto and Clinton would be focused on bilateral issues, but Murdiono did not rule out the possibility that the two heads of states would also discuss issues facing NAM [Nonaligned Movement] countries as well as the revitalization of North-South dialogue.

Suharto would be pleased to meet with Clinton, Murdino quoted the president as saying.

Clinton had earlier said that he would be pleased to have talks with Suharto ahead of the Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized countries.

Suharto, in his capacity as NAM chairman will also hold meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa during his stay.

Donor Group Expected To Approve Foreign Aid

BK3006145093 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1348 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] Paris, June 30 (ANTARA) - Indonesia is expecting the second Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI) meeting to approve the World Bank's [WB's] recommendation of foreign financial assistance to Indonesia.

"I am optimistic that this meeting will favorably consider a sum which is at least equivalent to last year's amount in new loan commitment for the 1993/1994 fiscal year," Coordinating Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs Saleh Affif said at the annual meeting in Paris Tuesday.

He said that Indonesia, who received U.S. $4.9 billion in loans from CGI last year, realises how important this support is in continuing its development programs.

"The effective cooperation between the two camps will help to ensure and sustain the development programs in our country," he added.

Indonesia's development progress over the last quarter of century was made possible through a combination of effective policies, people's sacrifice, and the support by international community support, Affif said.

Affif assured the meeting that the Indonesian Government will continue with its prudent macro-economic policies, reform measures, protection of the environment, and the massive development of its human resources, and basic infrastructure.

"We also will take further steps to maintain such policies in the second phase of the long-term development (PJPT II)," he added.

Representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Kadhin Al Eyd [spelling as received] told the meeting that Indonesia has taken "brave steps" in opening up its economy and adhering to the principles of free trade and investment policies.

"The rapid economic transformation resulting from the boldness carried with it large risks which in some degree was paid off with the support of the creditor countries," Al Eyd added.

For this reason, IMF supports the WB's recommendations and agrees that new development assistance should be granted.

He said that CGI's commitment of the assistance will help sustain the momentum of structural change in Indonesia.

The two day meeting was opened Tuesday by WB Vice President Gautam Kaji and attended by delegates from the group's 18 countries and and 13 financial institution creditor members.

Officials View Increase in CGI Financial Aid

BK0107134393 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1254 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Jakarta, July 1 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto said the commitment of the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI) credit consortium for 5.11 billion USD [U.S. dollars] loans and grants for the 1993/94 fiscal year is not only reflection of trust but also of demand for greater responsibility.

The head of state was commenting on the CGI's aid when met by Finance Minister Mar'ie Muhammad who reported results of the group's meeting from June 29 to 30, here Thursday.

After the meeting Mar'ie told the press that the 5.2 billion USD financial assistance is the raise by 3.2 percent compared with that of the previous year at 4.9 billion USD reached at the first CGI meeting in 1992.

CGI's members consist of 18 countries and 10 financial institutions.

Yet, at the second meeting of the creditors, members Italy and Sweden have so far not made their loans commitment.

On the contrary, there are some countries, which in 1992 did not give financial assistance, have committed to giving loans and grants for Indonesia this year.

The countries are Canada and Spain which respectively provide 30.5 and 100 million USD loans.

Minister Mar'ie accompanied by Vice Chairman of State Agency for National Development Planning (Bappenas) said that the raise of the sum of the CGI financial assistance reflected the creditor countries' trust on the development of Indonesian economy including the country's way of handling its foreign debts.

If the loans and grants could be managed properly, then our debt serving capacity would also be better, he added.

However, the portion of fast disbursing aid, or the special assistance that can be used for local financing, in the total pledged declined sharply to 325 million USD from about one billion USD in the previous year.

Admitting the decline, Mar'ie said that it was on the creditor countries' consideration that Indonesian economy has developed much better.

They still made the fast-disbursing loans. It means that they still believe in the country's consistent and sustainable economic development, he added.

When asked about Indonesia's foreign debts, the minister said the government's foreign debts up to March 31, 1993, reached 50.887 billion USD, while the private sector's up to the end of the 1992, 20 billion USD.

He said debt service ratio (DSR) for the government stands at 20 percent while for the private sector is at ten percent.

Bappenas Chairman Rahardi Ramelan said that the CGI loans and grants will be used to finance development in various sectors such as science and technology, health, and education.

Ramelan said that the rehabilitation program for Flores' natural disaster will be put on the top priority.

He said that the loans will also finance rural electricity projects and development of some airports in eastern Indonesia as well as the sanitation program for the less-privileged.

Tokyo To Increase Aid to Jakarta for 1993

BK3006140293 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] The Japanese Government has decided to provide Indonesia with U.S. $1.44 billion in aid for fiscal year 1993 to support Indonesia's socioeconomic development undertaken by the Sixth Development Cabinet. The aid will be composed of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund [OECF] soft loans, grants, and technical assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency [JICA].

Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Kimio Fujita announced the Japanese Government's decision in Jakarta this evening. The aid is Japan's commitment during the second meeting of the Consultative Group for Indonesia [CGI], which began in Paris yesterday. The meeting ends today. During the CGI meeting, Ambassador Fujita cited two reasons for providing aid to Indonesia. The Indonesian economy is considered sound and the current account deficit for 1993 will decrease. The Japanese aid to Indonesia in 1993 will increase by U.S. $120 million over the amount last year.

Military Chief on Island Dispute With Malaysia

BK2606130493 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Indonesia wishes to settle its differences of opinion with Malaysia on ownership of the Sipadan and Ligitan islands through an agreement reached by the two countries recognizing the status quo of the two islands.

Speaking to reporters in Malaysia, Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Feisal Tanjung said Indonesia seeks to preserve the status quo of the two islands, which means the two countries are not supposed to carry out development programs on the two disputed islands. Indonesia and Malaysia are currently still negotiating for a satisfactory solution to the dispute.

Gen. Feisal Tanjung is now visiting Malaysia to introduce himself to his Malaysian counterpart, Gen. Tan Sri Abdul Rahamas, as the new Indonesian Armed Forces commander. After meeting his counterpart, Gen. Feisal Tanjung also paid a courtesy call to Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed.

General Comments on East Timor Asylum Seekers

BK0107132993 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1240 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Denpasar, Bali, July 1 (OANA-ANTARA)—Seven East Timorese who recently sought political asylum in the embassies of Sweden and Finland in Jakarta will not be able to influence the opinion of East Timor's youths about their country, a military commander said here Thursday.

Major General Theo Syafei, chief of the Udayana Military Command which supervises Bali, East Nusa Tenggara and East Timor Provinces said, after all, their motives are baseless. They said they were being chased but they could never clearly tell who chased them.

Seven East Timorese last week came separately to the embassies of Sweden and Finland in what they termed as an effort to seek for e political asylum.

Four of them who went to the Finnish Embassy, however, have withdrawn their request and now are staying at the house of a noted East Timor political figure Lopes Da Cruz.

The remaiming three—Florencio Anunciacao Fernandez (22), Jose Manuel De Oliviera Sousa (24) and Porfirio Da Costa Oliviera (23)—are maintaining their stance and still staying at the Swedish Embassy compound today.

Syafei said two of them are suspected to be involved in the November 12, 1991 Dili incident which according to official reports claimed about 50 lives and injured around 90.

He reiterated that their motives to ask for the asylum were baseless as the authorities have—except for the 12 who were then brought to court—forgiven those involved in the Dili incident.

Asked whether his military command will launch further action following the seeking for asylum case, Syafei said what he will do is giving more guidances to all East Timorese through what is known as the Armed Forces' Territorial Operation.

East Timor before its official integration with Indonesia in 1976 was a Portuguse colony for over 400 years.

A year earlier (1975) the East Timorese issued the Balibo Declaration in which they stated their option to join the unitary Republic of Indonesia as its 27th province.

Syafei said he is determined to make his territorial operation a means to make East Timor a developed province.

About whether the East Timor clandestine network which reportedly has now fallen apart has anything to do with the asylum seekers, he said, we are going to find out and if we notice any link between them then it means the network still exists.

He further said that what is important now is continue the efforts to build up the East Timor youths.

Official: Oil Deposits To Last Only 20 Years

BK0207034693 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Indonesia still has considerable untapped oil deposits, especially in the eastern part of the country. Speaking in Yogyakarta, Triambudo Mulyosudirjo, director of the Center for the Development of Oil and Gas of the Department of Mining and Energy, said Indonesia currently has between 10.5 and 11 billion barrels of oil deposits. If the country does not find new oil deposits, then the current deposits will only last about 20 years. Therefore, the government will review its policies and extend facilities to those who seriously want to find new oil deposits.

Philippines

Official Defends Amnesty for Killers of U.S. Colonel

HK0207045793 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] There is no legal impediment against the government's granting of amnesty to U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe's killers. A high-ranking Malacanang official has said that the Philippine Government cannot be accused of violating the Vienna Convention for granting amnesty to Rowe's killers. The official has explained that the Vienna Convention merely states that only criminals found guilty of killing diplomats can be convicted. Since there is no extradition treaty between the Philippines and the U.S., and granting amnesty to criminals is also not mentioned, the official said the government, therefore, has abided by the Vienna Convention.

NUC To Submit Amnesty Package to Ramos

HK0107103493 Quezon City MALAYA in English 1 Jul 93 pp 1, 6

[Report by Chit Estella]

[Text] The National Unification Commission [NUC] will submit to President Ramos today its proposed amnesty package for all rebel forces but a source said it will not be absolute and unconditional as earlier reported. The source said rebels listed in the Armed Forces' order of battle would have to apply for amnesty. The government also has the option to reject amnesty applications to avoid grant of pardon to common criminals posing as rebels.

Initially meant for rebels, the scope of the amnesty package has been expanded to include officers and soldiers who may have committed offenses during counter-insurgency operations as long as these offenses do not constitute "gross human rights violations." This provision, said to have been opposed by Sen Wigerto Tanada (LP) [Liberal Party], was sought by Malacanang and presented to the commission by Defense Secretary Renato de Villa. According to the source, Tanada said the provision would mean that Ramos, Constabulary chief during the Marcos regime and former President Aquino's chief-of-staff, would be granting himself amnesty even before others would have filed for it.

NUC members met the whole morning at the Philippine Heart Center and refused to talk about the amnesty package after the meeting. When asked if she can be interviewed, NUC chief Haydee Yorac snapped: "You cannot. I am going to have lunch."

A senior US State department official reiterated Washington's opposition to the release of two communist rebels convicted for killing US Army Col James Rowe, citing international conventions on the protection of diplomats. Deputy State Secretary Clifton Wharton Jr cited international conventions holding the host country responsible for the safety and protection of diplomats. The US Embassy had said Rowe, who was assigned to the US Joint Military Advisory Group, enjoys diplomatic status. The Rowe case, however, was not taken up during Wharton's 30-minute meeting with Ramos.

The President also issued yesterday executive order 104 extending the term of the NUC beyond June 30. The directive would allow the commission to wind up its activities and assist in the creation of a permanent peace body.

Congress Has Final Say

HK0207060393 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] Apart from heading the Philippine negotiating panel, former Ambassador Manuel Yan will also head the Presidential Advisory Council on the Peace Process. According to a high-ranking Malacanang official, the advisory council will help President Ramos review recommendations by the National Unification Commission on what kind of amnesty should be granted to rebels.

Palace officials mentioned that there may be separate panels that would study concerns of leftists, rightists, and secessionist Muslim rebels.

President Ramos allegedly has a clear inclination in favor of a total and absolute amnesty. However, the final decision on the issue would come from Congress.

Meanwhile, the palace is still in the dark in so far as the interpretation of common crime is concerned. The National Unification Commission reportedly has an unclear interpretation and classification of common crime. There is clear indication that Malacanang has

been very careful not to offend the U.S. Government, which is why it has not given a final answer to the issue of granting amnesty to Rowe's killers.

Although the U.S. Government did not give a note verbale through its embassy, a palace official stated that a slight pressure is being applied against the granting of amnesty to Rowe's killers.

The palace may transfer the case to the Supreme Court for final decision, if it cannot decide on the matter.

Seven Missions Abroad Closed; Others Close Soon

HK0207030493 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Jul 93 p 9

[Report by Johanna Son]

[Excerpt] Seven Philippine embassies abroad have closed down as of June 30 under the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] streamlining efforts, but five other missions have been given a respite of at least three months to wind things up.

These embassies are those in Peru, Jordan, Senegal, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Pohnpei in Micronesia, and Poland.

Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo said the embassies were "physically closed...they've moved out and everything."

He said the embassies in Romania and Cuba, along with the Houston, San Diego and Seattle consulates in the United States, have been given a 90-day "delay" in closure.

This would allow affected personnel to wind up their business and nearby posts to get ready to assume jurisdiction over the closed posts, Romulo explained.

The foreign office has been swamped with requests to reverse its decision on the closures of embassies and consulates, targeted to translate into up to P142 million [Philippine pesos] in annual savings.

But the Department of Foreign Affairs is also under pressure to make more savings, and Romulo reported that the DFA was being asked to further cut its 1994 proposed budget by 15%—or P300 million.

This means that apart from the P142 million saved through closures, "another P160 million has to be found to make the P300 million savings," Romulo said.

Asked about new missions the Philippines plans to open, he said "these are in jeopardy because we would have no budget."

Senators have batted for the retention of the Bucharest and Havana posts, saying they were crucial to diplomacy and would be unwise to shut down and then reopen someday. Sources said the foreign office may end up sending skeletal staff to man these posts in the future. [passage omitted]

Government To Solve 'Domestic Problems' Before IMF Talks

HK0207025093 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Jul 93 p 11

[Report by Gil C. Cabacungan Jr.]

[Text] The government would rather solve its domestic problems first rather than go into formal talks with the International Monetary Fund for a new economic program now, Finance Undersecretary Ernest Leung said yesterday.

He said the domestic problems include the long brownouts and their effects on employment and production.

He said informal talks with the IMF are now going on despite the controversy generated by the remarks earlier this month of chief IMF resident representative Christopher Browne against members of the Ramos Cabinet.

Browne had accused the Cabinet secretaries of misleading President Ramos about the true state of the economy, which, he said, was the reason why negotiations for a new economic program had been stalled.

The IMF said in Washington that the views expressed by Browne were not of the organization and probably were the result of his frustrations over the slow pace of the talks.

Central Bank Governor Jose L. Cuisia Jr. said Browne had apologized to him on the telephone, but no public apology was ever made by the IMF representative.

The national government is not too keen on resuming top-level negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) anytime soon unless it is assured for a solid fiscal program and improved power supply.

Instead, the government will continue to pursue informal talks with top officials of the IMF to discuss specific areas of disagreements so that a new agreement would be easier to close when the formal negotiations are resumed, he said.

Leung told newsmen yesterday that the government "wants to get its house in order first before it faces IMF officials anew on the new economic program."

Leung said that the government will have to address four "core conditions" before it can have the confidence of resuming negotiations, namely: a strong fiscal program; a fully restructured Central Monetary Authority; consistent trade policies; and better energy situation.

"As long as we have not done some of these things, I don't think it's worthwhile to begin discussions with the IMF," Leung said. "It is very unpleasant to keep on hearing other people telling you to do things you know

you have to do. They just don't appreciate the process that we have to go through to get a thing done."

He asked: "Why is it important to get the talks going and why is it not important to get our house in order first"

He said that fiscal program needs to be strengthened further, and the proposed P1 [Philippine peso] per liter levy on fuel products is not enough to reduce the huge revenue shortfall.

"We have to get some tangible things done particularly on the fiscal side," he said.

Ramos Names Chief Negotiator in MNLF Peace Talks

HK0107133993 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Jul 93

[From the "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] President Ramos today announced he has appointed Ambassador Manuel C. Yan as the head of the Philippine panel that will hold formal peace talks with the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF].

696 NPA Rebels Submit to Authorities in Pampanga

HK0207031793 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Jul 93 pp 1, 8

[Report by Owen Masaganda]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga—A total of 696 New People's Army (NPA) rebels returned to the fold of the law availing themselves of the peace process under the National Reconciliation and Development Program (NRDP) of the Ramos administration.

Supt. [superintendent] Rodrigo Baloyo, Pampanga Philippine National Police (PNP) director, in his report to Regional Command (Recom) 3 PNP director Chief Supt. Rodolfo Garcia, said that the surrender was attributed to the relentless campaign of some Pampanga officials which included Reps. [representatives] Ignacio Lingad and Andrea Dizon, of the 2nd and 3rd districts, and Gov. [Governor] Bren Z. Guiao.

Baloyo said the campaign was started by former Pampanga PNP director Ramsey Ocampo, now Narcom director, during his tenure of office in this province. He said Ocampo requested his chiefs of police and barangay officials to help in the campaign for the surrender of the NPA rebels. The 22 town mayors also participated in the drive.

Baloyo cited the effectiveness of the move. The 696 rebel returnees are now in their respective barangays in the 22 towns of Pampanga where they are given aid by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Baloyo said the rebel returnees formed a cooperative like that of former NPA commander Dante Buscayno's alias "Ka [Comrade] Dante."

Ricardo Sibal alias "Ka Godoy," a surrenderee, said that he had been looking for a provincial or PC [Philippine Constabulary] official to mediate for his surrender until he learned of Gov. Guiao's campaign.

Chief Supt. Rodolfo Garcia, PNP Recom 3 director, predicts that by the end of 1993 Region 3 will be cleared of NPA rebels.

Garcia said that other provinces in Region 3 with NPA rebels, aside from Nueva Ecija, are Bataan, Zambales, Tarlac, and Aurora.

Garcia said that police officers who helped in the campaign for the rebels to surrender were given citations while the town mayors and provincial governors involved were being monitored by the Secretary of Interior and Local Government for their good works.

NPA Splinter Group To Renew Assassination Campaign

HK0207032093 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 2 Jul 93 p 15

[Report by Wilfredo G. Reyes]

[Text] The communist rebel Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) urban partisan "sparrow" unit is set to reassert itself in Metro Manila, Bulacan and Laguna and will initially target identified Marcos cronies and big-time drug lords.

A knowledgeable left-wing source told Business World yesterday the leadership of the 5,000-cadre strong "revisionist" Manila-Rizal Regional Committee (MRRC) has decided to push on with its urban insurrection strategy, which the mainstream leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has denounced as an alleged deviation from established Marxist-Leninist and Maoist praxis.

It will be recalled the mainstream CPP leadership has constantly derided the MRRC's strategy for "hastening the revolutionary process," instead of adhering to the standard Maoist protracted people's war framework. Moreover, the urban insurrection strategy aims to foment a revolutionary situation in major urban centers, while the protracted people's war strategy calls for surrounding the cities.

Throughout the MRRC's existence, the ABB has been its most visible and most feared component, being the unit responsible for assassinating personalities deemed most efficient in implementing Manila's counter-insurgency campaign.

Last year, the mainstream CPP leadership disbanded the MRRC, the ABB, the NPA-general command and all

other structures deemed incompatible with its revolutionary strategy. However, the MRRC leadership defied this directive and had even used the "disbanded" ABB for "fund-aising" operations. Government intelligence reports had then disclosed ABB partisans have actually been undergoing refresher training courses.

The source disclosed MRRC chief Filemon Lagman, a long-time critic of alleged CPP chairman Jose Ma. Sison, has already reactivated a 40-partisan strong, two-company ABB for operation to as far as Laguna and Bulacan.

"If you remember, the ABB's assassination of ordinary soldiers and policemen had then turned the tide of public opinion, since some innocentives were unncessarily lost," the sources said.

Thailand

Army Chief on Government Term, U.S. Raid on Iraq

BK0107135693 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Army Commander General Wimon Wongwanit said during an interview with newsmen that the government should be given four years to complete its term in keeping with democratic values. Asked about the performance of the government, the Army chief said that those in the opposition should respect the people's consensus and give the government a chance. He noted an improvement in the performance of members of the opposition parties who protest when they feel that the government is not doing the right thing. He also called upon the mass media to refrain from asking questions intended to drive a wedge between government leaders or to create instability for the government.

Asked about the parliamentary debate on military budgets, Gen. Wimon said there was nothing much in the debate, and that members of parliament dealt with the matter of principles. Some of them may have strayed from the subject, but that was characteristic of Thai politicians who are used to taking advantage of the parliamentary forum to win popularity from their electorate. Gen. Wimon said he believes the government will survive its four-year term.

Asked about the U.S. raids on Iraq and any fear of terrorism in Thailand, the Army commander said he was confident that Muslims in Thailand love their country and will do nothing harmful to their native land. He said it is a problem between the United States and Iraq, and that Thailand is not involved. Asked about Iraq's warning to its embassies worldwide, he said the warning was meant for Iraq to safeguard its national interests.

Police See 'Limited' Iraqi Ability

BK0207033393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jul 93 p 2

[Text] The Police Department will increase security at various embassies as asked although it believes Iraq's ability to retaliate against the United States militarily or to stage terrorist activities is limited.

Security has been tightened at several embassies in Bangkok out of concern that Iraq may resort to terrorism in retaliation for the US air strike on Baghdad last week.

Pol Maj-Gen [Police Major General] Prayut Suphachariyawat, commander of the Special Branch Division, said yesterday that although Iraq's ability to counter the US was rated low, his unit would still be fully alert for any untoward incidents.

Pol Maj-Gen Prayut said he would today inspect the operations of security officers deployed at several embassies as well as increase protection for the Turkish Embassy at its request.

Five superintendents, in addition to regular staff, have been sent to safeguard certain embassies.

The Thai embassy in Kuwait has been told to go on alert and be ready for evacuation in case of an Iraqi retaliation, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said Thai workers would be evacuated from Kuwait if it came under attack from Iraq. But he is confident that Iraq does not have the capacity to do so this time.

Thai embassies in Nigeria, Liberia and Nepal have been alerted for possible evacuation because of unrest in those countries, he said.

In Nigeria, where an estimated 50 Thais work in the service industry the military government has refused to accept the results of elections on June 12.

In Liberia, half the Thais working there have already left the country after violence from rebels.

In Nepal, at least 11 supporters of the left-wing party were reported to have been killed at the weekend as the party called for a nationwide strike to demand that the government probe the death of its leader.

Spokesman Voices Opposition to Attack

BK0207064793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jul 93 p A3

[Excerpts] Thailand was against the United States' missile attacks on Iraq over the weekend and expressed regret over the deaths of innocent civilians when the Iraqi intelligence complex was destroyed, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said yesterday.

"Violence will not solve the conflict between Washington and Baghdad," Sakthip said. "Bangkok does not

want to see a continuation of the dispute which can lead to more violence." [passage omitted]

"The Thai embassy in Baghdad has prepared an evacuation plan for Thais residing in the country, four embassy officials and some 11 others, in case the situation turns for the worse," Sakthip said.

However, the embassy has learnt that the 11 workers who are employed by some Iraqi leaders prefer to stay on rather than return home, the spokesman added. [passage omitted]

Minister To Lead Delegation to Southern China

BK0207034993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jul 93 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri will lead a delegation of Thai businessmen and bankers to southern China between July 11 and 17 on a mission to boost trade and investment, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said yesterday.

Plans call for the delegation to visit Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chengdu, including talks with local officials as well as meeting with Thai and Chinese investors already active there, the spokesman said.

The delegation is made up of members of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Thai Industries, and the Thai Bankers' Association. They will be accompanied by officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Board of Investment, according to the spokesman.

Various Reasons Given for Burmese Logging Ban

BK0207032293 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jul 93 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] Deputy Finance Minister Bunchu Trithong yesterday claimed Burma was threatening to scrap the logging concessions of Thai companies by the end of the year because it wanted more money for its logs.

Mr Bunchu (New Aspiration, Lamphang) used to own a Thai logging company with extensive logging interests in Burma.

He said he was told when he accompanied Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut to Burma in May that Rangoon would rather give logging concessions to well-established firms than to small ones.

The Burmese government has reportedly decided to terminate all Thai firms logging concessions when they expire at the end of this year. [passage omitted covered by second referent item]

Mr Bunchu said yesterday he had learned there would soon be a meeting of Thai logging companies with Burmese authorities to discuss the matter.

Burma may grant logging concessions to the Forest Industry Organisation, which could sub-contract them to logging companies to prevent log poaching, Mr Bunchu said.

Thai loggers have set up 80 illegal sawmills in Burma, he added.

Meanwhile, Liberia, Papua New Guinea and Tanzania have been mooted as possible sources of timber following the decision by Burma not to tenew Thai logging concessions. [passage omitted]

Burmese companies will be allowed to sell timber to Thai firms but exports must pass through the seaport at Rangoon, not overland through border checkpoints.

A senior ministry official said Burma probably intended to earn more profits by handling its own logging. He said there were other suppliers but there would likely be an additional cost.

"The new suppliers are likely to impose the same conditions as Burma. They will not give liberal concessions (to us) to cut any trees we want," he said.

The official said Thailand should try to reduce the demand for wood and use it only when necessary.

Thai logging companies along the Burmese border also plan to ask the Board of Trade (BoT) to hold talks with the Government on seeking a solution to the ending of the logging concessions in the lead up to Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri's planned visit to Burma soon.

Santi Forestry Co Ltd chairman Santi Yayakonwichit said his and other Thai logging companies would propose that the BoT ask the Government to invite Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] Chit Swe or Gen [General] Than Shwe, the Burmese Supreme Commander, to visit Thailand or for Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and Interior Minister Gen Chawalit to visit Burma for talks to resolve the issue.

He said Thailand would lose a great opportunity to invest in Burma if it did not do anything, not only in logging and fishing but also in other businesses.

If the Thai and Burmese governments have a good relationship, Thailand has a chance to negotiate for the retention of the logging contracts.

Rangoon will not end the concessions to all 47 Thai logging companies, he said, but may grant concessions to those which have good business dealings with the Burmese government.

Mr Santi said Singapore, Malaysia and Korea had already started investing in Burma and would be Thailand's main competitors if Bangkok does not do something.

Singapore, for example, has already opened two or three department stores in Burma, and Japan is planning to invest there despite the opposition of its fellow Group of Seven industrial powers.

"These countries don't have borders close to Burma, but they know there are many opportunities for investment there," said Mr Santi.

Meanwhile, Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong said he would visit Rangoon to stress the importance of Burmese logs to Thailand.

He also wants to assure Burma Thailand does not support minority groups settling along the border even though some Thai logging traders and authorities do deal with the minority groups.

Air Force Head Defends Secret Military Spending

BK0207041793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jul 93 p A2

[Text] The armed forces cannot make public details of secret military spending because it could affect national security Air Force Commander in Chief Kan Phimanthip said yesterday.

"All we can do is to remain patient in spite of criticism on the issue," ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Kan told reporters.

"Actually, we want to talk about it, but we are more concerned with national stability."

Kan said the military may be "a little annoyed" at hearing public criticism of the secret budgets.

His remarks came after the Seritham Party resolved on Monday to oppose the government's 1994 Budget Bill, claiming ambiguity, unjust allocation of development funds and continuing high military spending.

The eight-MP [member of parliament] party attacked an increase in the military budget, saying it went against the government's repeated pledges to streamline the armed forces. Seritham also expressed dismay at secret budgets for the army, navy and air force.

"It's regrettable that we have secret funds in a democratic society," Seritham spokesman Phinit Charusombat told a press conference on Monday after a party meeting.

"How the taxpayers' money is spent should be transparent. If it is necessary to have secret funds, the spending must be approved by the prime minister and should be disclosed to the public after five years," he said.

The military secret budgets amount to billions of baht annually. Armed forces leaders have staunchly defended the expenditure, saying it was necessary for such sensitive operations as intelligence gathering at the Thai borders.

Kan added that the government can check the military spending.

Kan said the armed forces would yield to the government if it wanted to cut any military spending even after the military's explanation on the significance of the budgets.

He said the air force's budget normally increases 10 percent annually.

First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Chettha Thanacharo said yesterday he believed Defence Minister Gen Wichit Sukmak would be able to clearly explain questions about the proposed military budget which the opposition would raise in Parliament.

Chettha said the military budget was no higher than last year. He added it was also the opposition's right to ask about the secret budget, and it was the defence minister's duty to respond.

He said he was confident that the military budget would be approved by Parliament.

"The coalition MPs' votes are the majority, so no problem," said Chettha.

He said the secret budget should be disclosed as long as it did not affect military operations. It would stop people's misunderstanding that there was corruption in the military, he said.

Government Unlikely To Need To Borrow Funds

BK0207025793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jul 93 p 1

[Text] Better than expected revenue earnings means the Government is unlikely to need to borrow funds to make up for the estimated deficit of 25,600 million baht in the 1993 fiscal year.

Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemin told Parliament yesterday during the budget debate government earnings this fiscal year were well on target.

The Government expected to earn 534,400 million baht this fiscal year, ending September 30, from taxes, state enterprises and other sources, but Mr Tharin said actual takings should gross at least 535,000 million baht.

He said this would make it unnecessary to borrow the 25,600 million baht to make up the deficit.

The Finance Minister said a proposed deficit of 25,000 million baht for Fiscal 1994 was 600 million baht less than the previous year and only 4 percent of the 625,000-million-baht budget.

The Government will make up the shortfall by borrowing from domestic financial institutions instead of drawing from the reserve fund in order to offset the inflationary effects.

Despite the deficit budget, public debt will be further reduced because the Government will spend 35,600 million baht on principal debt repayment, he said.

Mr Tharin said the estimate of 5,760 million baht for export tax redemption, down from 10,030 million baht this fiscal year, did not indicate the Government's lack of confidence in the country's export revenue.

He said the reduction was due to the adoption of VAT [value added tax] and a change in appropriations for export tax redemption from two per cent of the total tax revenue to one per cent.

Opposition members yesterday raised doubts about the Government's ability to earn as much as revenue as projected in the new fiscal budget.

Chat Phatthana's Kobsak Sabhawasu queried whether the Government would be able to meet its tax collection target in light of the shrinking profits of the private sector.

Companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand in all sectors but banking have registered a decline in profits during the first quarter this year, indicating a troubled economy, he said.

The situation will affect the Government's ability to meet its tax collection targets.

Commercial banks have been able to make huge profits because the financial market is not truly liberalised and the banks have refused to heed the Bank of Thailand's directions, he said.

Mr Tharin's ties with the banking industry as a former president of Siam Commercial Bank have raised suspicions that he favours commercial banks, said Mr Kobsak.

He said the Finance Minister should follow the example of Deputy Prime Minister Amnuai Wirawan, another former banker in the Cabinet, by declaring he will stand in the next election to clear any doubts.

Mr Tharin also said yesterday the budget was designed to channel as many investment funds as possible to the provinces in accordance with the policy to decentralise wealth.

The Opposition had earlier suggested the budget allocations prepared by the Government would only cause the poor to get poorer.

The Finance Minister said the implementation of the 1994 budget would result in the largest amount ever being spent in rural areas, in particular for creating jobs in agriculture and other fields.

Vietnam

Report of U.S. Decision To Unblock Loans Noted

BK0107160893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1202 GMT 1 Jul 93

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Hanoi, July 1 (AFP)—Vietnamese officials welcomed Thursday reports that the United States had decided to unblock international loans to Vietnam, calling it a "very important step" that would build confidence between the former foes.

"We have not yet received any official information from the U.S. side, but unblocking loans would be a very important step," Nguyen Xuan Phong, acting director of the Foreign Ministry's North America Department, told AFP.

"It is a humanitarian measure that would increase confidence between the two sides."

U.S. Administration officials in Washington said President Bill Clinton had decided to allow international financial institutions to resume lending to Vietnam, a decision they expected to be announced Friday.

Clinton may also send U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Winston Lord to discuss normalization of relations, the unnamed U.S. officials said.

Lord testified last month that Hanoi had fulfilled its commitment to support the Cambodian peace effort, a key condition set out by Washington for normalization.

U.S. officials said Clinton decided to unblock loans in recognition of Hanoi's cooperation in accounting for U.S. servicemen missing from the Vietnam War, the other main condition that Washington has asked Hanoi to meet.

"Our cooperation will continue until the American people are satisfied," Phong pledged.

More than 70 U.S. military experts are currently in Vietnam excavating aircraft crash sites, interviewing witnesses and searching archives in an effort to account for the missing and recover their remains.

Clinton's reported decision comes before the International Monetary Fund (IMF) meets July 12 to decide whether to restore Vietnam's eligibility, a move that the United States has opposed against the advice of its European and Asian allies.

Normalization with the IMF would unblock several hundred million dollars in IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and bilateral soft loans that Vietnam needs to restructure its economy and rebuild its devastated infrastructure.

"The economy can't take off without industry, and major industrial investment is not going to come until the infrastructure projects at least get started," a Western economist here said.

The move has been actively sought by U.S. business people, who said they hoped Clinton would concurrently lift the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam.

"Clinton has to either ease the embargo to allow American companies to bid on internationally funded projects, or lift it altogether," said Mathilde Genovese, chairman emeritus of the Asia-Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce.

Otherwise, U.S. firms will be frozen out of the reconstruction bonanza, and "I don't think Clinton can afford to lose the support of the business community," she said.

A group of countries led by France have offered to help Vietnam settle its approximately 140 million dollars in arrears to the IMF once a decision is made, while a consortium of banks have prepared a bridging loan.

It would nonetheless take one or two months before IMF money could start to trickle into Vietnam, said IMF representative Erich Spitaller.

"It won't be a flood at this stage," he said of the IMF lending, suspended in the aftermath of Vietnam's 1978 invasion of Cambodia.

Though a recent mission by U.S. congressional leaders and veterans' groups reported that U.S.-Vietnamese cooperation in accounting for the missing had increased dramatically, not all opponents of normalization have surrendered.

U.S. Senator Bob Smith, a champion for groups who claim U.S. prisoners may still be held in Vietnam 20 years after Hanoi declared all had been released, is due here July 7-11 to examine the missing-in-action issue.

Air Pact With U.S. To Begin After Embargo Ends

BK0207100093 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City recently, Vietnam's shareholding company Pacific Airlines signed a memorandum with the U.S. Northwest Airlines, one of the four big American aviation corporations. The memorandum, which was on aviation transport cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City and the U.S., will take effect after the lifting of the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam.

The memorandum also stipulated that Pacific Airlines and Northwest Airlines would sign further agreements on training for ticketing/reservation staff, and on aviation exploitation for Pacific Airlines.

It is noteworthy that Northwest Airlines has a 49 percent share of KLM corporation, a Netherlands airlines which presently has weekly flights to Ho Chi Minh City.

Vo Van Kiet Concludes German Visit

BK0107142393 Hanoi VNA in English 1412 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet left Bonn this morning concluding a three-day offcial visit to Germany.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his party called at Hoech Krupp, a well-known trading and industrial group in Essen. The chairman of the group introduced to the prime minister three projects being prepared by the group on cooperation and investment in iron mining , and building a fruit processing plant and an oil refinery in Vietnam. He asked the Vietnamese Government to help his group to open its representative office in Hanoi.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and some National Assembly members in the Vietnamese delegation received members of the External Commission of the federal assembly who paid them a courtesy visit.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet also received Mr. J. B. Groer, president of the Germany-Vietnam Society, and representatives of other non-governmental organizations, and C. D. Spranger, state secretary of economic cooperation.

Meanwhile businessmen in the Vietnamese delegation and representatives of German companies compared notes on possibilities for investment, joint venture and goods exchange between the two sides.

After Germany, P.M. Kiet will visit Belgium from July 1-3.

Arrives in Brussels

BK0107142993 Hanoi VNA in English 1412 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1—The Vietnamese Government delegation led by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet arrived in Brussels this morning beginning an official visit to the Kingdom of Belgium at the invitation of Prime Minister Jean Lue Dehaene.

This is the first visit to Belgium by a Vietnamese prime minister since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in March 1973.

Right upon its arrival, the delegation was received by Prime Minister J.L. Dehoene and talks were held between the two prime ministers.

Belgium established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Vietnam on March 22, 1973. In October 1977, the two countries signed a framework agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation. An agreement on investment encouragement and protection was signed in January 1991 and later a double taxation avoidance agreement was finalised. In 1992, Belgium was the third biggest exporter to Vietnam among EC

member countries (11.8 million ECU [European currency unit]) and fifth importer from Vietnam (8.4 million ecu). In 1992 Vietnam exported to Belgium coal, seafood and other commodities worth 23 million US dollars and imported machinery from Belgium worth about 13.5 million dollars.

Belgium is cooperating with and assisting Vietnam in health, education environment, oil and gas industry.

During his official visit to Vietnam in late May this year, Belgian deputy prime minister and Foreign Minister Willy Claes announced the Belgian Government's decision to grant development aid to Vietnam for the 1993-95 period at the rate of 10 million US dollars per year. In October 1992, during Vice Premier Phan Van Khai's visit to Belgium, the Belgian Government announced its decision to slash 22.5 million USD from the total debt Vietnam owes to Belgium.

PRC Political Team on Visit

BK3006153193 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30—A delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by Vice-Chairman Ye Xuanping is on a working visit to Vietnam. The delegation, which arrived here on Monday, had a working session with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Vice-President and General Secretary Pham Van Kiet. The two sides exchanged views on the mass organization activities of both countries, and expressed their wish to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the front organizations and peoples of the two countries for the interest of peace and stability in the region.

The Chinese guests were received by Vu Oanh, politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, who described the visit as a good opportunity to contribute to enhancing the traditional neighbourliness between the two peoples. The Chinese delegation also met with Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee, and General Vo Nguyen Giap. It left here today for Ho Chi Minh City.

Trade Delegation Ends Laos Visit

BK0107143793 Hanoi VNA in English 1416 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1—A delegation of Vietnam's Ministry of Trade headed by its Minister Le Van Triet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPVCC), today ended a 5-day visit to Laos.

While there, Minister Le Van Triet and his party was cordially received by Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon, and chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The Lao prime minister stressed the need to continue strengthening the special friendship and all-round cooperation between the two peoples.

On this occasion, the trade ministers of the two countries signed an agreement on the amendments to the 1991-1995 trade agreement.

Hanoi Cites PRAVDA Article on Irina Radio

BK0107124493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] The Russian Ministry of Posts has suspended the transmission of Radio Service Irina beaming to Vietnam. The Russian daily PRAVDA on Wednesday [3O June] carried an article pointing out the connection between the so-called abrasive incident in Hue, central Vietnam in May and the Moscow statement on democracy and human rights in Vietnam organized by Radio Irina in Russian.

The article said they teamed up to (?set up) in Russian an association fighting for democracy and human rights in Vietnam. The paper described this organization as a warlike one because its participants include many former officials of the Saigon regime who have several times attempted subversive activities against Vietnam. One of these officials is Vo Dai Ton who escaped the Vietnam court's punishment and is now in Moscow. It was he who made the statement over Irina Radio.

PRAVA pointed out Vietnam is changing itself for the better, characterized by economic development, stable currencies, and influx of foreign investments. The Russian paper said that is why the enemy of Vietnam shift their attack to religion.

Hanoi Invests in Telecommunications Modernization

BK2806070193 Hanoi VNA in English 0618 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28—The Directorate General of Posts and Telecommunication has invested 22 million US dollars in installing five modern telecommunication systems in Hanoi. U.S.$6 million have been invested in the expansion of the automatic telephone exchange to raise its capacity to 18,500 lines. The Hanoi Post Office in cooperation with NEC Company of Japan and Bosm Telecom Siemens of Germany has installed two new exchanges totalling 35,000 lines in the southern and western parts of the city at a cost of more than U.S.$10 million.

Besides, the Hanoi Post Office has invested U.S.$4 million in installing new mobile telecom units of the GMS model with a total capacity of 2000 lines. The first line was put into test operation on June 22. The city's postal service has received loans of U.S.$2 million from the Bank for Foreign Trade and 20 billion dong from the Industrial and Commercial Bank.

National Assembly Issues Communique No. 8

BK0107151593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Jul 93

["Communique No. 8 of the Ninth National Assembly's Third Session"]

[Text] On 1 July, the National Assembly held a plenary session at the conference hall in Hanoi to continue discussions on the draft bill on the revised land law under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh.

A total of 27 deputies gave their views. They include Tran Van Ngau from Ben Tre Province, Tran Quang Ngoc from Nam Ha Province, Vi Xuan Thanh from Lang Son Province, Van Ut from Kien Giang Province, Au Van Hanh from Tuyen Quang Province, Le Dinh Thanh from Vinh Phu, Nguyen Dinh Ngo from Thua Thien-Hue, Nguyen Ba Thanh from Quang Nam-Danang, Nguyen Van Thanh from Long An, Tran Thi Kim Van from Song Be, Lam Van Nghe from Nghe An, Nguyen Trung Hau from Ninh Thuan, Tran Quoc Thai from Ha Tinh, To Xuan Toan and Nguyen Trong Xuyen from Ninh Binh, Mai Thanh Van from Minh Hai, Phan Long Phuong from Quang Binh, Tran Minh Xuan from Khanh Hoa, Hoang Cong Dung from Yen Bai, Le Thi Tot from Tra Vinh, Dang Van Cao from Hai Hung, Bui Thi Binh from Hoa Binh, Y Ngong Nie Kdam from Dac Lac, Ngyen Thanh Cao from Kon Tum, Nguyen Thanh Phong from Dong Thap, Le Thi Thu Ba from Dong Nai, and Lo Van Inh from Lai Chau.

These deputies expressed their identity of views on the necessity for the promulgation of the revised land law and contended that this draft law has been carefully prepared on the basis of the ideas contributed by voters nationwide.

National Assembly deputies contended that land ownership belongs to all people under the uniform state management. They basically agreed to various stipulations in the draft law. Most of the deputies focused their discussions on issues related to the use of land by individuals, the transfer of ownership, the correct use of allocated land, period of land occupation, allocation of cultivated land in villages, and allocation of other kinds of land for agriculture, forestry, and fishery.

The National Assembly will continue their discussions tomorrow, 2 July, at the conference hall in Hanoi.

2 Jul Morning Proceedings Reported

BK0207070493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] This morning, 2 July, the National Assembly deputies held a fourth discussion in the Conference Hall about the draft of the revised land law under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh.

Most of deputies agreed on issues relating to the rights of land users, the terms of land use, land classification, village land fund, and which state agency is to be responsible for land management. They also analyzed and further clarified those important issues. However, there were some different opinions on Article 8 concerning the village land fund. They emphasized the government's land management role and suggested that illegal use of public land must be strictly banned and the government will not provide any compensation for land encroachers.

This afternoon the National Assembly will hold a plenary meeting in the Conference Hall to discuss the draft bill on agriculture land tax.

Party Fifth Plenum Resolution, Part 1

BK0107144593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jun 93

["Part 1" of party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum resolution issued in Hanoi on the continuation of the socioeconomic renovation and development in the countryside]

[Text] Through the various revolutionary stages since its formation, our party has always affirmed the importance of issues relating to peasants, agriculture, and rural areas. The renovation initiated and led by our party in the past has considered agriculture as its first front and in the breakthrough process.

Directive No. 100 of the Fourth Party Secretariat and Resolution No. 10 of the Sixth Party Political Bureau which have been executed together with other directives and resolutions of the fifth, sixth, and seventh national party congresses and party plenums are bringing great achievements to agriculture and rural areas. In one important step the rural production force has been liberated, the peasant potentials developed, and material-technical bases in agriculture and agricultural service strengthened, causing fairly good and stable increase in production.

The most prominent is the increase in food production for many years. That has basically helped taken care of national demand. Rice is now exported in large amounts. The production of industrial crops, fruit trees, special crops, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, and small industry and handicrafts has all increased, improving the supply for national demand and export.

The policy on the multicomponent economy has entered public life, reviving many resources and making rural production and business develop more dynamically. Peasant life and the face of the countryside have experienced many positive changes. Victory in the agricultural front has been a decisive contributor to the gradual extrication of our country from socioeconomic crisis and the maintenance of political stability.

Those achievements are due to the party's correct line and policy which are in accordance with the law of evolution. They meet the people's aspiration and are constructs of public creativity. The achievements are also due to the utmost efforts of the entire people, especially peasants; the progress in state management and activities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and mass organizations; the increase in investment and the effective use of material-technical bases in agriculture and agricultural services; the better application of some scientific and technological innovations; and the increased attention paid to the agriculture promotion task. International aid has also been a contributor.

Despite improvements, generally speaking, agriculture has not been able to extricate itself from small scale production with weak material-technological bases, backward technology, and poor productivity in labor, cultivation, and animal husbandry. Agriculture has not met the demands of improved living standards, raw materials for the industry, the export of commodities, market needs and profits for the acceleration of industrialization.

The potential in manpower, land, forest, seas, ecosystem, capital, and material-technological bases have not been effectively exploited. A majority of rural laborers has been suffering a lack of work. About 10 million hectares of barren hills and coastal lands are uncultivated. Dozens of thousands of hectares of water surface have not been satisfactorily used. The vast sea has not been exploited very much.

Natural resources have been uncontrollably exploited and in many places have become exhausted. This has led to imbalances in the ecosystem, and is a danger to the environment. The agricultural structure and the rural economy have not been disengaged from the the single-crop and pure farming system. Animal husbandry has not developed greatly.

There has been careless exploitation of natural resources in forestry, leaving many bad consequences. Afforestation and forest protection have not become a trading sector which may enrich the laboring people. Aquacultural products have been mainly produced from coastline and not deep-sea fishing, where we could husband our territorial waters and special economic zones.

The industry, trading, and services in the countryside have not developed. The industry, construction, communications and transportation, trading, and services sectors are changing their direction very slowly. They have not satisfactorily served the rural economy and living conditions of the peasants, especially in the isolated, deep, or mountainous areas.

The cooperative economy has been suffering a lack of leadership from central to grassroots levels. In many places, the management of cooperatives has loose and confused while lacking the proper measures to renovation the organization, its direction, and management structure. The diversified forms of cooperation which have been emerging in the countryside have paid enough attention to reviews, guidelines, and further accelerated development.

The individual economy has not been given appropriate encouragement for further development, and necessary management and guidance to limit and prevent possible negative aspects. Most of state-run economic enterprises in agriculture and forestry have not renovated themselves or have been unsuccessfully renovated. They have been inefficient. Some good state-run units have not been reviewed and expanded.

Worthy of note is that many state-run business establishments have abandoned rural markets. Although great efforts have been made by various state-run establishments attached to the power, irrigation, banking, transportation, processing, and export-import sectors to help promote agricultural production, negative phenomena such as bureaucratism and price fluctuation are still prevalent, thus adversely affecting agro-industrial relations.

It is noteworthy that great efforts have not been made to satisfactorily carry out the policy on allocation of land and forests to peasant households on a long-term basis. The promulgation of regulations on the peasants' rights and obligations toward cultivated land has been slow. Thus, it has failed to encourage peasants to effectively use and exploit land. Land conflicts in many localities have not been resolved. The illegal allocation of land, the transfer of ownership, and its misuse are still prevalent.

It is necessary to say that finding markets for agricultural products is difficult. At present, we have not optimally exploited domestic markets, thus resulting in our people's weak purchasing power. We have also failed to attract regular clients for our products in foreign markets. We have not formulated effective lines and measures to encourage exports and appropriately ensure local production and market control. This includes the stabilization of the prices of agricultural products, materials, and equipment for agriculture, thereby causing difficulties for producers, businessmen, and consumers.

Poverty still prevails in the daily life of peasants, especially in ethnic minority areas, highlands and remote regions, and former revolutionary zones. These peasants face difficulties in various aspects ranging from food, housing, clothing, travelling, medication, education, to culture. A large segment of these people live in poverty and starvation. Democracy and social justice in the rural areas have been ignored.

The main reasons for these conditions include:

1. Our still underdeveloped economy and the widespread effects of the war; national monetary reserves and foreign investments are minimal; and budgets for accelerating industrialization, developing agriculture, and building the rural areas are very limited.

2. Our party's correct lines and policies on developing agriculture and the rural areas have not been firmly grasped. Some work objectives and orientations are not consistent thus causing obstacles to the release the labor force. A number of problems that have arisen have not been carefully discussed. No consensus in thought and action from the entire party and people has been reached on these issues. Old concepts and thinking still exist within a segment of our cadres and party members, especially when they deal with issues related to cultivated land; cooperative, individual, and capitalist economies; and the gap between the rich and poor in rural areas. Moreover, they tend to erroneously appraise the effects of the household economy, the real position of the state-run economy, the role of the cooperative economy, effective party leadership, and the state duty in developing agriculture and building the rural areas in accordance with the socialist orientations. The practice of waiting and relying on the state and higher echelons have not been eliminated, while the tendency of chasing after profit for oneself and belittling politico-cultural-social interests still exist.

3. The implementation of the party and state lines and policies is still poor and weak. Macro-management work is cumbersome, especially in finding markets for agricultural products. Various sectors and echelons have not fully integrated their efforts on guiding and supporting the development of agriculture and the rural areas. Bureaucratism, authoritarianism, and corruption in the state aparatuses are still prevalent. The efficiency of state management and supervision is still low. Setbacks are experienced in compiling progressive models, in supplementing or revising obsolete stipulations of our laws and policies, and in overcoming adverse effects and negative sides of the market economy.

4. Party organizations, the administration, and mass societies at the grass-roots level are slow and confusing in renovating their organization and activities. The policies on treating, training, fostering, and using cadres have not met the requirements demanded by the situation and tasks.

Vu Oanh Attends Scientific Associations Seminar

BK2906153593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] In Hanoi on 18 June, the Vietnam Union of Scientific-Technological Associations [VUSTA] and the Committee for the KX-0510 project—a governmental social science research project on the Vietnamese political system in the new stage—jointly organized a scientific seminar under the theme: Role and Characteristics of Vietnamese Scientific-Technological Associations in the Renovation Undertaking.

Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau in charge of party mass mobilization work, and professor Ha Ngoc Trac, chairman of VUSTA attended the seminar.

In his address to the seminar, Comrade Vu Oanh asserted the significant role of various scientific-technological and literary and artistic associations as well as other mass organizations in our country. He urged echelons of the party committees and the administration to create favorable conditions for these associations to develop their consultative role in society.

State Map Union Uses New Surveying Technology

BK2906101293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] After a short period of time spent on research and experiments with the new satellite topographic technology of the GPF system to replace the old optical surveying method, which is limited in effectiveness, the State Union of Scientific Surveying and Map Production has officially adopted this new surveying technology.

Thanks to the new technology, the Union has now been able to carry out land surveys and to build up a coordinate network for areas of land and sea, which the old optical method was unable to perform. The new technology has proved to be highly effective for three difficult locations: the high mangrove forest area in Minh Hai Province, the vast rubber plantations in Song Be Province, and the forests in the north of the Central Highland.

By effectively utilising the new technologies and managing their business, the Union of Scientific Surveying and Map Production has performed well not only with domestic projects, but also in international bidding where it has successfully completed overseas projects and gained respect from international friends.

Rice Exports Nationwide Increase by 30 Percent

BK3006050093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] Rice export in the first half of this year increased by 30 percent compared with the same period last year. The export totaled 780,000 tonnes nationwide. Almost half of the amount came from the Mekong River Delta.

Radio To Broadcast in E-de Language

BK3006154893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] Implementing Resolution No. 22 of the party Political Bureau and Decision No. 72 of the government on economic, cultural, and social development in mountainous areas, from 1 July 1993, the Voice of Vietnam Radio will officially broadcast programs in E-de language from Buon Me Thuoc, Dac Lac Province

The E-de language programs will broadcast on the common frequency of 690 kilohertz or 434 meters. The daily programs will broacast in three sessions:

—The morning session from 0500 AM to 0530 AM
—The noon session from 1130 to 1200
—The afternoon session from 1830 to 1900.

On Sundays, the morning session will broacast from 0630 AM to 0700 AM and the noon and afternoon sessions are the same as the other days.

So far, the Voice of Vietnam Radio broadcasts in the three ethnic minority languages of Hmong, Khmer, and E-de to serve ethnic minority people in north Vietnam, the central highlands, and west and southeast Vietnam.